

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS AND THE VATICAN DECREES.—A Circular has been addressed by Mgr. Dupanloup to the clergy of his diocese, promulgating the Vatican Decrees. The Bishop's letter is inserted in the Paris Constitutionnel. We (Tablet) translate the most important passages:—

Rev. and dear Fellow-labourers.—The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Paris having, as you are aware, addressed the clergy and laity, of his diocese in a Pastoral, in which publication is made of the dogmatic Constitutions of the Vatican Council, we also deem it our duty to follow the example of our Metropolitan, and to publish those important Constitutions. It is true that the obligatory character of a dogmatic decree in no wise depends on its publication in each diocese. It seems, however, desirable that you should all have placed before you, so that you may preserve it in the archives of your parishes, in an authentic and trustworthy form, a statement of the doctrine which is the rule of your faith and of ours, and which is to be the basis of the teaching which you will impart to your flocks.

Such then is the object of our present communication to you. We should have made it sooner, but that the exceptional gravity of the events which we have encountered since the prorogation of the Council has prevented our communicating to you those Constitutions with the suitable instructions; and but that the general notoriety given to them by the public press rendered it of less urgent necessity to forward them specially to each parish. I have not delayed until now to convey to the Holy Father the expression of my own sentiments. Long since did I make known to His Holiness, to yourselves, and to the faithful of this diocese, my adhesion to the doctrine proclaimed in those Constitutions.

During the terrible sufferings of the war and the Prussian occupation, nay, even when I was shut up within the walls of Orleans, and debarred from regular communication with those outside, and even with the parish priests of my diocese. I sought a solace under those heavy trials in preparing a Pastoral in which I had intended to publish the Constitutions of the 25th April and the 18th July, 1870. That Pastoral has grown into a book, which I shall eventually publish, whenever the urgent occupation of the present time may allow of its completion. So early as February, 1871, on the morrow of our deliverance, in the letter of address, which I addressed to the Sovereign Pontiff from Bordeaux, I recalled to the recollection of His Holiness, that although I had opposed by writing and speaking the opportuneness of the definition, "yet as to the doctrine, I had always made profession of it, not only in my heart, but in those published writings upon which the Holy Father was pleased to congratulate me, in several most affectionate epistles;" and I added, "I now give my adhesion, a new, and too happy should I feel, if, by that adhesion, I could afford to His Holiness any consolation amidst his bitter sorrows."

I satisfy then, to-day, no less my own desire than yours in publishing the two dogmatic Constitutions. Dei Filius and Pastor Aeternus. I do so without fearing the umbrage it may groundlessly give—the good sense of true statesmen will be able to face that—or the clamours which the enemies of the Church and the Holy See may raise. You will peruse these documents and meditate on them with faith, in the retirement of your presbyteries. In the first of those Constitutions you will see the solemn denunciation of those errors which Fenelon called "des monstres d'erreurs"—the energetic condemnation of them, pantheism, and materialism, which, but a few years since, denounced as the shame of our generation and the peril of the next.

In the second Constitution you will see—and you will expound it to the faithful—the beauty and the grandeur of the promises made by Our Lord Jesus Christ to Peter, the Supreme Head of His Church. You will read over with deep consolation those incomparable words of Our Lord—words of simplicity and of force; words in which one feels the exertion of sovereign power; words of illumination most clear and most bright.

For my own part, I am never weary of reading again and again that simple narrative, which is the basis on which the Constitution of July 18 is founded.

[After describing in eloquent language the act of conferring the Supremacy on S. Peter, and its results, the Bishop continues:]

Such then was Our Lord's design in making Peter the Chief of His Apostles. From that moment Peter appears as the Chief in every sense and on every occasion. Always is he named first by the Evangelists. Paul is the great Apostle, but Peter is the Prince of the Apostles. Paul, when converted, even when instructed by Jesus Christ Himself, must come to see Peter—videre Petrum; to view him, to contemplate him, to study him, as S. John Chrysostom says. Peter, as the great Archbishop of Constantinople says is "the mouthpiece of the Apostles"—Os Apostolorum; the Corypheus of the Apostolic chorus—Chori Apostolici Coryphaeus.

Thus he is the first in his confession of his faith; the first in the confession of his love; the first in the election of the successor to Judas; the first in the solemn promulgation of the Gospel law, the first in the conversion of the Gentiles, the first in the Government of the Church; Peter first, always and everywhere, guides and governs all things.

After having founded the Church of Jerusalem, where he presided over the first of the Councils, after having sat at Antioch, whence the glorious name Christian took its rise, he proceeds to Rome, then the capital of idolatry, but predestined to become Peter's own See—the seat of Apostolic supremacy. Nero thought

to destroy all at a blow when he nailed Peter's head downwards to the cross, and caused the head of Paul to fall beneath the sword-stroke. But the emperor's cruelty only accomplished God's eternal plan. When Nero hung Peter on that cross, he fixed for ever at Rome the sovereignty he dreaded.

[The Bishop then quotes a passage of his own writings published during the time when Pius IX. was in exile at Gaeta, and read at that time by His Holiness—setting forth in glowing language the prerogatives and dignity of the Papacy. He concludes as follows:]

This is what I wrote and published 25 years ago. As one who has always thought thus, you will easily conceive, my reverend brethren, with what joy in the extremity of our present affliction, amidst the universal desertion of the powers of this world—with what deep devotion—I now proclaim the high prerogatives of him, who is the Successor of S. Peter, and the Vicar of Our Lord Jesus Christ on earth.

Receive, Reverend brethren and dear fellow-labourers, the expression of my affection in Our Lord.

Versailles, June 29, being the Feast of the Holy Apostles SS. Peter and Paul, † FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

The Marseilles branch of the Society for defending Catholic interests, has received the following letter from Rome:—"By the project which you have inaugurated not only do you assure a benefit to religion and a spiritual advantage to youth, but you labor to cement union amongst the good, and thus in the most effectual manner protect yourselves against enemies by the establishment of civil order, and a desire to raise your country to her ancient greatness. We are not surprised that a great many more will be found to support a movement which promises to be of so great benefit."

The Jesuit Fathers throughout France are revered by the people, the military, especially, are fond of them as army chaplains, and this is another most cogent reason for the revolutionists desiring their expulsion. Their influence on the morality, the discipline, and fidelity of the soldier was proved through the last war, and never more so than at the siege of Belfort. One of the best and bravest regiments there—the Mobiles du Rhone—was called in ridicule by its neighbours, the "Tantum ergo battalion," because it was officered in great part by ex-Pontifical Zouaves, and had with it a Jesuit chaplain, the Pere Amede de Damas. History will tell hereafter how, through the long and dreadful siege, when the Commandant de Place, the Republican Denfert, hid himself in the casemates, the gallant "Tantum ergo" men stood at the advanced posts under a storm of grape and grenades, their brave chaplains among them, until the honour of France was saved by the soldiers of Pius IX., who had won their spurs at Mentana and Valentano.

All the present currents of Republicanism set one way; that of the abolition of family, property, and law, and necessarily of all those influences which protect them, and especially religious, Christian education, the reception of the Sacraments, and the counsels of Christian perfection. All these are furthered and defended with ceaseless and militant energy by the Jesuits; and our Communists here, as in other parts of Europe, are too well aware of this truth not to act upon it, whenever, for the sins of our fathers and our own, they require the power of doing so. As for the "Republique sage," it could not last three months in France. There are only two forces really existing—one constructive, the other destructive—the drapeau rouge and the drapeau blanc—the Commune and the rightful King Henri V. Short of the two extremes not a single party has a leg to stand on, to use a popular, but expressive term. Events are at our doors that will prove the truth of what I write, and it is so evident to all rational Frenchmen that they are everywhere preparing for them.

The Communist refugees of Geneva held a great banquet last week. In the hall where it took place was exposed a large cartoon of the murder of the hostages, with an inscription, "The justice of the people on traitors!" It is clear there would be no scruple on the part of these amiable patriots as to beginning the same sort of thing again whenever it was safe or easy, and the army occupied elsewhere.—Corr. of Catholic Opinion.

SPAIN.

Castelli has just obtained an important success and entered Vich. This town, which is north of Barcelona, and has a population of 25,000 souls, was attacked by the Carlists on Wednesday last, and after a brilliant action, which began before midnight, the Carlists column carried it by assault, and entered it on Thursday morning.

The Cabecilla Saball has also had an affair with the Amideist Colonel Hidalgo, near Gerona, and forced him to retreat. The Carlists are in complete possession of Catalonia, save its capital. They have occupied Berga, Samir, Moncada, San Juan, Jelin and a number of other towns. Saball's column consists of 3,000 men. The head quarters this week have been Bruch. The little Republic of Audorra has declared itself Carlist, and gives all the aid it can to the Royal Cause.

The Barcelona papers are unanimous as to the proportions assumed by the Carlist movement. The Diario states that the partisans of Don Carlos were becoming more and more audacious, and that the cause is daily gaining ground. Requisitions have been made this week by them at Mayr, Yanreese, Reuss, and many other places, of horses, arms and provisions. The Diario adds that the operations of the Amedeists are badly seconded by the inhabitants of the country, and that the villagers refuse to give the troops any information as to the movements of the Carlists—the truth being that the population are entirely devoted to the Royal and Catholic causes. The Diario allows that there are 12,000 Carlists under

arms in Catalonia, an admission doubly valuable, as coming from a government paper.

The news of the attempted assassination reached us yesterday. A private telegram from a very high source states it to be republican and Mazzinian origin. It is certain that the Carlists were the first to reprobate it as a crime odious to all Christians and Royalists. Cabrera has published a letter in refutation of the absurd calumnies as to his chance of party, which appear in the Bayonne papers.

The Carlists are lying on their oars this week, and waiting for further accessions of men—arms coming in. Don Carlos and his brothers and cousins are with the main body, and the movement has become permanent in Northern Spain, and is likely to continue so.—Corr. of Catholic Opinion.

MADRID, Aug. 7.—The cabinet has submitted to the King a series of regulations for the abolition of slavery in the Spanish Dominions.

ITALY.

THE SACRED COLLEGE.—ROME, July 13.

We have lost in one week two cardinals; Cardinal Cirillo Alamedy Brea, Archbishop of Toledo, 94 years old, and Cardinal Clarelli, Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, to whom Mgr. Howard has just been appointed coadjutor, which office will now very likely come to an end, as the new Cardinal Bishop will probably not require a coadjutor. If I mistake not, the number of cardinals living is now reduced to 46; and we do not hear of any fresh creation. Cardinal Clarelli died last Sunday at Nice, near Naples. He had been ill for some time, and never seems to have recovered the violent and barbarous conduct of the Italian authorities, who, shortly after the 20th of September, gave him four-and-twenty hours notice and turned him out of the Palace of the Consulta. Three posts are vacant by his death, that of Bishop of Frascati, Secretary of Briefs, and Arch-Priest of S. Peter's. Monsignor Howard administers the first until a Cardinal is appointed. Cardinal Asquini has been named to the second, and Cardinal Borromeo to the third. Monsignor Howard, the new Archbishop, pontificated in the cathedral at Frascati for the first time last Sunday. Nothing can exceed the welcome he has received from the people, not only of the town but likewise from the adjoining villages. He is living at present in the Palace which belonged to the Cardinal Duke of York, and which contains many reminiscences of the last of the Stuarts.—Corr. of Tablet.

The Pope has named Cardinal Borromeo arch-priest of the Basilica of the Vatican, in place of Cardinal Clarelli, lately deceased.

His Holiness received a deputation from the city of Albano, introduced to him by Cardinal di Pietro and Prince Altieri. Also a thousand pupils of the local Christian schools were received by his Holiness, and they sang a beautiful anthem for the Holy Father, entitled "Eruca il Sancto Padre."

Of all the Cardinals made by Gregory XVI., there remains now but eight. These are Cardinals Patrizi, Amat, De Angelis, Casoni, Schwartzemberg, Asquini, Caraffa, and Sforza.

Liberal candidates are reported successful in nearly all Italian municipal elections.

The Armenian patriarch Mgr. Hassoun, expelled from Turkey, has arrived in Rome.

There are further signs of a new and worse phase being speedily inaugurated in Rome. The Nation, which is considered a moderate organ compared to many others, and which is one of the most influential organs of government, has a very remarkable article on this head. "The Cabinet is resolved" it says "to take no account of the Pope's letter to Cardinal Antonelli. Several members of the government have moreover suggested the idea of profiting by this occasion to declare to Europe, that in consequence of the attitude assumed by the Papacy, Italy feels bound to modify her conduct towards the Pope. While unwilling to depart from her wise moderation, she must take care of her own dignity, and watch over her own best interests. The excess of respect which she has hitherto shown the Pope is no longer fitting. She must lay aside a policy of abnegations and useless sacrifices; her duty is to march rapidly and resolutely to the last conquests of liberty."

We therefore see that what was said by Poiza di San Martino on the 8th September, 1870, with regard to the Temporal power is now to be applied to the new attack on the spiritual power. The Piedmontese Envoy's advice was—"Surrender Rome or it will be forcibly taken from you." The Italian and Prussian Governments say the same with regard to the Pope's spiritual action. "Silence! or we will close your lips! We have force on our side, and will use it the more quickly and certainly, that your words and writings may end by awaking the conscience of Christendom, and so bring trouble on us from abroad."

At the last riot the cries were, "A basso Pio IX., a basso la religione—Viva Garibaldi, and viva il Re Galantuomo, thus proving that a new and desperate compact has been concluded between the Monarchy and the Mazzinians, in order to push matters to the last extreme. Will no voice be raised in this country in protest against the iniquity? Will faithful Ireland return in her future representatives men unpledged to the rescue of Rome? Will she not rather exact from them a clear course of conduct in regard to the Holy See.

The English and Irish Religious will be expelled with the rest of the monastic orders, but this is too narrow a basis to act on, for religion itself is sooner attacked at the fountain head, and the storm will spare no country in Europe, unless opposed in its rise.—Corr. of Catholic Opinion.

GERMANY.

SCHOOL PRESBYTERIES.—Nothing more has been heard of the threatened attack on the Archbishop of Cologne for presiding at the meeting of the Bishops of the Empire at Fulda; but any Catholic action by way of protest appears to be resented as warmly at Berlin as it is at Constantinople. It was no doubt, distasteful to a bureaucracy, whose first principle is that whatever the Government does is best, to be told that the Catholic Bishops could not approve of the withdrawal of the schools from all ecclesiastical control; but how right the Bishops were in their protest has been superabundantly proved by the way in which the change is being carried out. At Gardelegen for instance—we quote this example from the Germania—there had for some years been a Catholic school under private management. The schoolmaster was changed last spring, and the new master's certificates were sent in two months ago for the approval of the authorities. He had passed his examinations with considerable credit, but the only answer which he received by way of confirmation was, that on the 3rd inst. the burgo-master, accompanied by the new school inspector, a Protestant pastor, appeared and closed the school. "The Catholic schoolmaster is henceforward to confine himself to teaching the Catechism, the police have ordered the parents to send their children to the Protestant school." In Rhine Prussia, West-

phalia, and Silesia, the order to expel the Sisters of charity from the primary schools has created a painful impression, especially in the last-named province, where there is a great dearth of school teachers.

THE JESUITS.—Not less bitter is the feeling excited in Alsace-Lorraine by the notification of expulsion served on the Jesuit Fathers of Metz and Strasbourg, who have been left in comparative peace till now. The Polish Jesuits at Schrimm in the Duchy of Poson, will, it is thought, migrate to Luxembourg and Holland, where a refuge, as we said last week, has been offered them. The establishments which will be closed by the act of the German Government are the house at Bonn, residence of the Provincial, the house of studies and seminary for Missions at Maria Laach, and houses at Aix la Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, Essen, Munster, Paderborn, Schweidnitz, Deutsch-Pickar, Ratibon and Mainz. Feldkirch, where they have a celebrated school for the laity is in the Vorarlberg, and not within the limits of the German Empire, though the fathers there come for the most part from North Germany. On the German province of the Order depend the Jesuit Missions in Bombay, where the Society has founded an Indo-Germanic College, to the erection of which the Prussian Royal family contributed.—The German Jesuits have also the charge of the German colonies in Brazil, among whom also they have a college; and they have been invited to Quito to organize the public observatory and open a college there. Besides these, other Fathers of the German province are devoted to the service of their countrymen who have emigrated to the United States, an emigration which has enormously increased since the late war, the experience of which and the apprehension of another have made the obligation to military service anything but popular among the peasantry.—Tablet.

THE ANTIQUITY OF INVENTION.—To Noah is attributed the invention of wine, 2,347 B.C. Ale was known at least 494 B.C., and beer is mentioned by Xenophon 401 B.C. Backgammon, the most ancient of our games, was invented by Palamedes, of Greece, 1,224 B.C. Chess is of a later date, and originated 680 years before the Christian Era. The first circus was built by Tarquin, 605 B.C.; and theatrical representations took place as long ago as 562 B.C.; the first tragedy represented was written by Thespis, 536 B.C. So it seems that the ancients were not as destitute of amusements as one would suppose. Is it not possible that the great philosopher, Socrates, delighted in chess; that Sophocles amused his little friends by taking them to see the gladiators and the tragedians, and that even immortal Homer could play a fair game of backgammon?

As for musical instruments, they possessed the psaltry, harp, lute, and that most ancient instrument, cymbal, which is spoken of as long ago as 1,580 B.C. The flute was the invention of Hyaginus, 1506 B.C.; organs were invented by Archimedes, 220 B.C.; and Nero played upon the melodious bagpipes 51 A.D. In household furniture, glass was used by the Egyptians; crockery was known to the Egyptians and Greeks 1,490 B.C.; carpets were in use 800 B.C.; clocks, which measured time by the falling of water, were invented 153 B.C.; sun-dials, which had been in use previous to the invention of the water-clock, date from 559 B.C.

Bricks were made 2,247 B.C.; the lathe was invented by Talus, 1,240 B.C. The compass was used by the Chinese 1,115 B.C. Bellows are the invention of Anarcharsis 569 B.C.

Mrs. Jane Swishelm, in favour of men as cooks, and by way of illustration, relates the following:—"I never knew the significance of the impulse which leads all boys to want to bake griddle-cakes, until I saw a French half-breed from Selkirk, beside his ironless cart, on the open prairie, preparing his evening meal. He had a large fish broiling on his coils without any intervention of gridiron. His boiler and his 'flapjacks' were in a bucket. He heated and greased a long-handle sheet-iron frying-pan, poured in enough batter to cover the bottom, set it over the fire, kept on serenely attending to other matters, as though no 'flapjacks' were in danger of being burned, as it would have been if any woman had set it to bake; but just at the right moment he came up, looked into the pan, took hold of the handle, shook it gently, then with sudden jerk sent the cake spinning into the air, caught it as it came down square in the centre, with the other side up. The cake was turned as no woman could have turned it, and with an ease which showed that the man was in his proper sphere."

"ONE THING AT A TIME."—The National Live Stock Journal notes that the history of stock husbandry in Europe and in this country satisfactorily proves that few men succeed in any marked degree as breeders of more than one race of domestic animals, or of more than one variety of a single race. A farmer well situated to do so may attain a certain measure of success in raising and selling horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry—his operations with each may be profitable—but we believe that there are not two instances on record where remarkable eminence as a breeder has been obtained by one individual with more than one class of stock. The maxims and arguments in favour of a mixed system of husbandry in this country have little force when applied to live stock husbandry alone. The practice of mixed husbandry so often advised consists simply in growing some grain, some vegetables, some grasses and some stock—the proportions and varieties of each to be determined from year to year by the surrounding circumstances and the prospective markets. For the general farmer this is unquestionably the safest and best, but it is not the system which gave celebrity or fortune to the Bakewells, the Collings, the Bateses, the Booths, the Hammonds, and others now living. "One thing at a time as a leading speciality, and that always," seems to be a good law for the breeder who seeks distinction.

CARE OF HORSES' LEGS.—Few men who handle a horse give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on the farms. Much time is spent of a morning in rubbing, brushing and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now, be it known, that the feet of a horse require more care than the body. They need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the legs will get badly out of fix; and with bad feet and legs, there is not much else of the horse fit for anything.

BALKY HORSES.—It is rarely well to whip or kick or scold a balky horse, as is the common practice. One of the best modes is to feed him where he stands with any accessible food, such as oats, ears of corn, or even grass by the way-side or hay from the wagon, which can be provided for the emergency. Forgetting his whim, he will generally start without trouble. Another good way is to do something not harmful but new: as filling his mouth with loose dirt, which a desire to get rid of will divert his thoughts, and before he knows it he will be jogging unconsciously along. We have often seen this done with most satisfactory success. Sometimes, if one can spare the day, it is best to wait till, from weariness and hunger, the animal submits to your will, and the triumph in this instance is generally complete.

TESTING FLOUR.—The following rules are given for testing the quality of flour: 1. Look at its color; if it is white with a slight yellowish or straw-colored tint, it is a good sign; if it is very white with a bluish cast or with black specks in it, the flour is not good. 2. Examine its adhesiveness—wet and

knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic it is good; if it works soft and sticky it is poor. 3. Flour made from spring wheat is likely to be sticky. 3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump, the flour has life in it; if it falls powder, it is bad. Squeeze some of the flour in pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests it is safe to buy.

FORAGE CORN.—Farmers should not forget to sow down an acre or two of corn in drills three bushels per acre, on good land, either to feed green or to cure fodder. There is never too much forage damaged in the saving; the blade fodder crops may be parched from drought. Such a field of corn would feed, in the green state, more cattle and mules per acre than we could safely estimate, so long as it remains in good condition. Cured for forage when the tassels are in bloom, it saves and holds all the juices of the plant, and the whole stalk and blades will be eaten by mules in the winter. It will be found far superior in value to blade fodder, such as we usually depend on for forage.

GOOD CULTURE AND HIGH FARMING.—High farming is harmonious in everything, like timbered farms framed by a master carpenter. Rich food will make savory meats, yellow butter and powerful muscles. It will make heavy firm pork, and large deep colored eggs. Its benefits do not end here. There is life and potency in the very excrement. Its rich manures will make a grain of seed wheat, stool out and yield a dozen heads, and all the heads will be long and heavy and filled with plump white berries. Your bushel will weigh a pound or two above the standard, and you will get from thirty to thirty-five such bushels from each acre of the wheat-field.

The following story is told at the expense of an Oshkosh (Wis.) lawyer: One Smith had failed in business and sold out, and having to or three tough little bills had given them to his lawyer for collection. Smith went to the office to receive the proceeds. The amount collected was about \$50. "I'm sorry you've been so unfortunate, Smith, for I take a great interest in you." Here he handed Smith \$15, and kept the balance. "You see, Smith, I knew you when you were boy, and I knew your father before you, and I take a good deal of interest in you. Good morning. Come and see me again." Smith, moving slowly out of the door, and ruefully contemplating the avails, was heard to mutter:—"Thank God you didn't know my grandfather."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—The following story is related by Mr. Jefferson concerning the first Continental Congress:—"Delegate Harrison of Virginia, desiring to 'stimulate,' presented himself and friend at a certain place where supplies were furnished Congress, and ordered two glasses of brandy and water. The man in charge replied that liquors were not included in the supplies furnished Congressmen. 'Why,' said Harrison, 'what is it, then, that I see the New England members come here and drink?' 'Molasses and water, which they have charged stationery,' was the reply. 'Then give me the brandy and water,' quoth Harrison, and charge it as you will."

A few days since a Dutchman in Jacksonville, Oregon, carried a challenge to another, as a second friend, when the challenged party just took and gave the second a regular Western whallopping. "May be some more of dem chaps wants to make some more troubles mit me, right away, pretty soon, don't it?" said he, after he had finished his job. Seconds who visit this man will be in more danger than their principals.

"Equality means," says a French writer, "a desire to be equal to your superiors, and superior to your equals."

HALIFAX, Feb. 10th 1872.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS.—Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give this letter publicity.

In the winter of 1869 I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work, and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours very truly,

W. FRANK COCHRAN. The Heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellows' Hypophosphites restores the nervous element, it will always strengthen the Heart weakened through loss of this element. THE INVENTOR.

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—James Epps & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

NEAR EMMITSBURG, FREDERICK CO., MARYLAND.

THE Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 1st September, and the 1st of February.

The terms per annum are \$300, i.e. for each Session; \$150 payable in advance. Physician's fee, &c., and pocket-money for each Session \$5 each, which, besides clothing, books, and stationery supplied by the College, must be paid for in advance.

All the Students are instructed in the doctrines and trained to the practice of the Catholic religion. Applicants for admission, who have studied in other Colleges or Academies, must produce certificates of good standing and character.

Youths not qualified to enter on the Collegiate Course are admitted to the Preparatory Department. The best route to the College is by the Western Maryland Railroad, from Baltimore to Mechanistown, near the College.

Tickets sold through to Emmitsburg. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to the President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal.

IN the matter of JAMES McMILLAN and DAVID McMILLAN, both of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Clothiers and carpenters carrying on trade and commerce at Montreal, aforesaid under the name or firm of McMILLAN Bros. & Co., and as individuals and as having formerly carried on trade and commerce in copartnership with one James Carson at Montreal aforesaid under the name and firm of McMILLAN and Carson Insolvents.

On Tuesday the seventeenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

JAMES McMILLAN, DAVID McMILLAN, By their Attorneys at Law, BETHUNE & BETHUNE. MONTREAL, 31st July, 1872.