

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENT AGAINST M. THIERS.—PARIS, May 15.—It is rumored that the Legitimists and Orleanists have combined in a movement for the overthrow of President Thiers, and that they have sent Rochefoucauld to Vienna to ask de Chambord to authorize the Legitimists to nominate the Duke d'Aumale for President in place of Thiers.

STRIKS OF PARTIES IN FRANCE.—The division between the Reds and the Conservatives becomes wider and deeper. Whatever the result of tomorrow's election, the circumstances of the conflict will have had an important effect on the position of M. Thiers. We may expect to see him, when the Assembly comes together, menaced by two distinct Oppositions. The Right declares it will not support him because he is leading them to the Republic. It is useless to urge upon them past pledges to the Republicans, given when they seemed the only means of saving the country from anarchy and civil war. "If that be the case," they reply, "withdrawing from the scene and make way for unfettered men." "If you can establish a Monarchy," we can imagine M. Thiers replying, "do so, and I am ready to retire. But where are the materials for the Monarchy? The Comte de Chambord's published declarations suffice to prove the impossibility of his wearing the Crown of France. The Bonapartists are represented by a woman and a boy—the former unpopular, the latter insignificant. The Orleans Princes, of whom so much was expected, and by whom so little has been done, seem to retire more and more into the background, and to accept the parts of mere walking gentlemen in the great political play now performing in France. It is unfortunate that this nation has not patience to put up for a short time with the status quo, but seems bent on accelerating a crisis." The "action" may here be taken to mean a very few thousand people, for the majority would probably ask no better than to be left quietly to recover from the effects of the war, and to increase their store to meet augmented burdens. France, it has been lately said, is gradually becoming Republican—not from an innate liking for that form of Government, but because she sees nothing better to be done. The Radicals should beware of driving her into reaction by their violence and imprudence. It is they who declare that they will not have M. Thiers, because he does not carry them rapidly enough to the definitive establishment of the Republic; and on that ground, after the present election, he may expect to find them in resolute opposition to him. He will have to rest upon the central sections of the Assembly. It is rather a shifting and unstable footing; *ma, che fare?* The more bitter of his opponents, Bonapartists and others, scoff at the idea of his maintaining it, and declare the Moderate Republican party a mere delusion which will shortly melt away and be resolved into its original elements, a part of it joining the Left and another part the Orleanists.—*Cor. Times.*

CATHOLIC OR INTOLERANT.—One result of the chaotic state of Protestantism, the contemplation of which has destroyed in so many minds all belief in Christianity, just as in England Rationalism is mainly due to the visible failure of the Anglican Church, is this; that thoughtful men begin to admit that there is no choice now between Catholicism and unbelief. Thus M. Ernest Naville, in his *Journee a Genes*, tells all "orthodox" Protestants, who still cherish certain fragments of Christianity: "The Roman system is so perfectly logical, and so connected in all its parts, that you must either admit no part of it, or admit all. Protestants will always be beaten on the platform of principles, whenever they refuse to admit without reserve liberty with all its consequences." Dr. Leo, one of the Protestant professors at Halle, said not long ago, that "any attempt to obtain unity among Protestants must always be vain," and that they had now reached such a climax of confusion and disorder, that "if the Church of Rome did not exist, to serve as a counterpoise to the universal dissolution, it would be necessary to invent and establish it." When Jean Jacques Rousseau observed, "if any one can prove that I ought to submit to authority in matters of faith, I will become a Catholic to-morrow," he only anticipated the dying confession of Augustin Thierry, who exclaimed: "Nothing outside the Catholic Church has any authority. Protestantism and history," added the illustrious historian, who resolved to die in the arms of the Church, "are mutually contradictory. The Catholic Church is the authority which I seek, and therefore I submit myself to her." May the example of this great man, who abandoned a hollow Rationalism in his last hours, be fruitful in our own land.—*Tablet.*

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST SUCCESS.—The Carlist General, Derogany, in his official report of the fight at Ercall on May 5th, claims a decisive victory for his forces. He says the Republicans lost 112 killed, 300 wounded and 30 prisoners, and the Carlists 18 killed and 34 wounded.

MADRID, May 15.—A despatch from Barcelona, midnight, says the city is in a state of great excitement. Information has been received by the authorities that the Carlists have captured Mataro, 154 miles distant, and levied a contribution upon the inhabitants and seized the custom house. The raptel was sounded in Barcelona and troops are hurrying to Mataro.

SWITZERLAND.

M. MERMILLIOD'S VISIT TO ANNECY.—The *Union Savoisienne*, in an article relative to a visit recently made by M. Mermilliod to Annecy and to the tomb of St. Francis de Sales, states that he intends settling at Fernery, where he has purchased the house formerly inhabited by Mme. Denis, the celebrated niece of Voltaire. The same journal quotes the following passage from a letter which, it affirms, M. Mermilliod recently wrote to the Pope: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to enter them both!" The *Union Savoisienne* adds: "Let us hope that in fact the sojourn of M. Mermilliod will purify those places so infected by immoral philosophy."

ITALY.

ROME.—THE OUTRAGE AT THE GENU.—Mr. Arthur Yansittart, who was wounded in the affray which took place on the 30th ult., when some of the Italian so-called "Liberals" made a cowardly assault on two or three gentlemen as they left the Church of the Gesù, after hearing Mass, is still unable to proceed to his usual avocations. The trial of the aggressors in this outrage has not yet taken place. Sir Augustus Paget, it is believed, will exert himself to secure the punishment of the offenders. The following address has been drawn up for presentation to the British Ambassador:—"We, the undersigned, being British subjects residing in Rome, have heard that an unprovoked attack was on Sunday, the 30th ult., made upon a fellow-countryman, Mr. Arthur Yansittart, from the effects of which he is now suffering; beg to call your Excellency's attention to the subject, and request that you will employ your influence as British Minister to impress upon the Italian Government the expediency of instituting a searching enquiry into the affair with the view of bringing the offenders to justice." This address is signed by the principal British and Irish residents in Rome, and contains the names of Viscount Kynaird (Prince Bandini in the Roman peerage); Edmund de la Poer of Gurteen, M.P. Waterford; the Earl of Northesk, the Hon. Henry Walpole, Lord D. Gedolphin Osborne, Mr. Howard of Corby, Sir W. Fitzherbert, Bart.; Mr. William Palmer, brother to the Lord Chancellor; J. J. Lecky, D.L. and J.P.; John Hatchell, Major-General Cotton, Llewellyn W. Mestry, C. Bodenham, Capt. Dashwood, R.N., John

Sherlock, Rev. Jos. B. Grant, English Chaplain; R. Bagwell, Dr. Maziero Brady, Verney B. Cave, M.A., Oxon.; William Winchester, M. A., A. L. Jukes, M.A., Rev. Charles Walker, John Dunbar, M.A., and Henry Maddeck Stevenson.

GERMANY.

OPINION IN GERMANY.—It has certainly received a rude shock in North Germany, and is very emphatically repudiated even by some who are still Protestants. All the Protestant ministers in Hanover, to the number of 700, and a great many in Pomerania and Silesia, have addressed a remonstrance to the Emperor against the new ecclesiastical laws, and their friends tell us the reason why they have done so. The *Lutheran Ecclesiastical Gazette* openly warns its readers not to put faith in the State. "Thanks to its friendship with the State, says that journal, the Church has finished by disappearing from among us. Alas! the people come no longer to our sermons, and flee from the altars of the Lord; How is it possible that we should exert any influence over them?" And the people make a very unpleasant response, if we may believe the *Kyren Zeitung*, which thus describes Protestantism in Germany. "It is the hour of divine worship. The preacher standing before the altar recites the liturgy, and afterwards the apostles' Creed. He reads the words, I believe in Jesus Christ, &c., and down there, in the nave, the crowd is saying to itself: 'He does not believe himself what he is reading.'" The *Volkblatt* of Halle, of which the conscientious von Gerlach is one of the editors, considers that "union with the Catholics" is the only possible defence against the brutal tyranny of the State. "The Catholic Church," it cries, "is not the only one in danger. Liberalism detests the Evangelical Church also." Then praising the fortitude of the Catholic Bishops, it adds: "they will perhaps become martyrs for their Church. Let us not forget that their defeat would be a disaster for Protestantism."

THE PRUSSIAN BISHOPS.—It is announced that the Catholic Bishops of the kingdom of Prussia will assemble in a few days at Fulda, to decide on the course to be adopted in the present crisis. An intolerant Caesarism, which proposes to dictate to God as well as to man, and to make religion a mere department of police, announces its intention to subjugate and enslave the Church. Its faithful pastors, animated by the same Apostolic firmness which baffled all former persecutors, will not flee like hirelings, nor abandon their Master like traitors. Their model is neither Judas nor Pilate, and it would be impossible to find among them a Cranmer or a Parker. They may suffer, but they will conquer, and we shall conquer with them. Never have the rulers of the Church been more amply endowed with the virtues which fit them for such a combat, and never has the issue been less doubtful.

FATHER BOYLEAN.—LECTURE IN HAZLETON, PA.—On the evening of the 4th of May, a lecture was delivered by the Rev. Father Boylean, on the "Resurrection of Ireland," at Hazle Hall, Hazleton, Pa., which was attended by an immense audience. Additional seats had to be brought in to accommodate the ladies, and persons were compelled to stand during the whole time. The speaker commenced by showing how much Ireland had gained in political and social liberty during the last fifty years; and followed by pointing out the further progress he expected to be made through the means of agitation. Frequent allusions were made to the past history of Ireland, her sufferings and endurance, all of which touched responsive chords in the hearts of the audience. The lecturer related many points with appropriate anecdotes, told as only an Irish orator can tell them, and they invariably "brought down the house." The lecture occupied over an hour in delivery, and gave entire satisfaction.

The history of the Modocs is the history of the American Evangelical Protestant peace policy. Protestant mission civilization is, rob first, kill afterward. If anyone doubts it, let him read the reports of the Peace Commissioners and Marshall's missions. He will not doubt it then. The evangelical civilization goes to Afghanistan. He has a wife and children and servants to protect and provide for. The natives are assessed ninety per cent. to support the missionary's family; one per cent. to build a chapel; five per cent. for current expenses, and with the balance they are exhorted to live honestly in the sight of all men, to obey the commandments relative to the neighbor, and to clothe themselves with modesty as with a garment. They discover that it is about all the clothes they have money enough left to buy; and land being cheap and food high, they are compelled in an evil moment, the devil coming in the form of a short crop, to levy upon the missionary, his wife and his children, his man servant and his maid servant, for a square meal. The holy man scents the smell of his anointed blood, summons the regiment, massacres the settlement, and is conducted in triumph to the next village which has a regiment near it, to play there his somewhat dangerous but eminently evangelical game. A Catholic priest in the same village has no wife, no children, no servants, no home, no need of ninety per cent. of the yearly substance of his pagan catechumens. No regiments are near to protect him, and no massacres occur on his account. He is too frugal to need much food, and is to thin to be eaten. Indian civilization in the United States presents a parallel illustration of the comparative merits of Catholic and evangelical Protestant policies. The reservation system is the true one, and is borrowed from the Jesuits of two hundred and fifty years ago. The Indians can be civilized by that process, and by no other; by gathering them on reservations, and teaching them religion, civil law and domestic customs. Protestantism cannot do this; it has no cohesive principle. It can summon bayonets enough to force a tribe within the defined limits; it cannot keep them there, unless there are soldiers deployed to form a solid fence of living pickets around the entire inclosure. The cost of maintaining this force would prove a larger figure in the army report than the English national debt after the Peninsular war. President Grant thought he was doing a tremendous thing when he sent civilization to the Indians by Quaker agents and evangelical ministers. He substituted them in many places for Catholic priests. The Modoc war is the legitimate result of this pious, Puritan revolution. These people were robbed until nearly everything they had was taken. Then Peace Commissioners were sent them. They killed the Commissioners, and now they are to be exterminated in revenge for the Commissioners' death. This is the Protestant evangelical peace policy, reduced to its absurdity. It is said that the Indian is born with that preternatural sense of sound that enabled its ancestors to detect the coming of an enemy many miles away. The Indian of our day has acquired, by a species of Darwinian improvement, an intuition into pale-face nature. The Indian of two centuries back murdered Catholic priests; his descendant on the Rocky Mountains would as soon think of casting himself before a locomotive. The "black gown" has carried through ages of unselfish suffering his title to the Indian's reverence, and that title will prove forever good. The Catholic priest did not rob him did not sell him shoddy goods; did not demand the finest of his sheep, the fattest of his cattle, the first reaping of the golden corn; did not go about among the tribes hedged in by a perambulating regiment, as did the Rev. Vincent Callier in New Mexico. When the Government sends the Indians honest men instead of thieves, sincere men instead of hypocrites, pious men instead of wolves in sheep's clothing, the good that is in the reservation policy will begin to show itself. But Protestantism cannot civilize Indians any more than Africans.—*Western Catholic.*

STOKES.—A NEW TRIAL DENIED.—Judge Brady announced on the 7th inst., the decision of the General Term, denying a new trial to Edward S. Stokes, who killed James Fisk, Jr. in January, 1872. At fifteen minutes to eleven Judges Brady, Fancher and Davis ascended the bench. There was a hush in the murmuring crowd, as Judge Brady said, hesitatingly—"In the case of the people of New York against Edward S. Stokes, the motion for a writ of error is denied, and the judgment must be affirmed." The reasoning of Judges Fancher and Brady is substantially the same. The former concluded as follows:—"There is no theory of the defence, and cannot be any pretence supported by the evidence that can shut out from sight the undeniable fact that the life of Fisk was destroyed by a bullet from the prisoner's pistol. The victim of the homicidal was hurried into eternity by the act of the defendant. All the circumstances of the occurrence were patiently considered by a jury who have pronounced the deed murder in the first degree. The structure of Society rests upon laws that punish offences.—These laws should be faithfully administered.—When there has been a conviction for crime after a fair trial the penalty should follow; and it is not for any light reason that the Court should reverse the conviction. I think it is the solemn duty of the Court in this case to affirm the judgment." Stokes' Counsel will now carry his case to the Court of Appeals.

SLIGHTLY COMPLICATED.—There is a subtle and delicate flavor about California crime not to be matched by the felonies of any other known locality. They taste of the soil. There is a region in Sardinia the bitterness of whose earth is perceptible in its honey; and delicate tasters have noticed in wines of Eastern France a flavor of flint; in those of Burgundy a smell like that of the sprouts of wild eggplant, and a taste of faded rose leaves. And the soil seems to transmit its quality to human actions, as well as its favor to honey and wine, or grapes or laurel blossoms. Here comes the record of a little criminal drama in five acts, enacted there by the borders of the Pacific, in which one Whitney, having a sum of money in bank and owing an equal sum, consulted one Dixon as to the best means of avoiding payment. Dixon promptly counselled that Whitney should withdraw the money and lodge it secretly in his hands, so that it could not be attached by legal process. This was done; but when Whitney desired to withdraw the sum from his ingenious and guileless friend, the latter denied all knowledge of the transaction. Thereupon the despoiled Whitney craves the interposition of the law, and makes a clean breast of it. The legal myrmidons overhauled Dixon, and it is at last discovered that he has made over the cash to an evil woman named Richardson, with the understanding that both are to fly, rejoicing each other in a distant city, where they can diffuse the booty in peace. Searching and urgent investigation of this person disclosed the fact that she had just perfected her arrangements to throw overboard her fellow-felon and run away with another man; a man of the hoodlum order, with a taking eye and a correct taste in hair oil. Search for this young man brought to light the amusing fact that he had spent quite a good portion of the money in purchasing a fugitive outfit for another young woman, who, as she had got the articles, did literally and actually fly with still another young man about whom nothing is known, except that he seems to be the only one in this strange succession of criminals who has reaped any of the fruits of the original crime. Considering the extreme complication and embarrassment of everybody concerned, and the small likelihood that he will ever get any of his money back, it is possible Whitney may now almost wish that instead of mobilizing his capital in that secret fashion, he had quietly paid his debts with it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Returns to the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, show that there arrived at the port of New York, during the quarter ended March, 31, 1873, 27,055 immigrants, of whom 18,149 were males, 8,906 females. There were 87 deaths on the voyages, 65 of which were under 15 years of age. Of the total number arrived, 4,765 were under 15 years of age; 15 and under 40 years of age, 19,350; 40 and over, 2,939. These immigrants came from 46 different countries, and represented some 103 occupations. The principal countries from which they arrived were as follows:—England, 5,375; Scotland, 890; Ireland, 3,814; Germany, 11,238; France, 1,297; Italy, 1,625; Sweden and Norway, 302; Denmark, 321; Switzerland, 513; Holland, 476; Belgium, 216; Poland, 448; Hungary, 181; Austria, 128; Russia, 103. A large number of those classified as coming from English ports are Irish emigrants who take shipping from Liverpool.

The Truckee Republicans say that there is a rumor to the effect that Capt. Jack has divided his army of fifty men into three divisions; the first, under the Captain, is to capture and hold California; the second is to sweep northward and subdue Oregon; while the third forces its way over the mountains and sagebrush, and devastates Nevada and Utah.

NEW CURE FOR BLINDNESS.—About a year ago, Prof. Nagel, of Tubingen, published reports of cases in which he had, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients suffering from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves; and Prof. Nagel found that in diseases of the optic nerve, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is of course exceedingly small, one fortieth of a grain mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, seems to render the result the more remarkable. This remedy has been tried by oculists elsewhere with success; among recent instances, a naval Captain, aged fifty-two, whose sight was so much impaired that he had to be led about. A few minutes after the injection, the fog which darkened his eyes became less dense, and an impression of light was perceptible. After three days' use of the remedy, (an injection night and morning,) he could make out the furniture of the ward with sufficient clearness to guide himself about without feeling; and on the fourth day of treatment, without help, he succeeded at mid-day in walking alone through the thoroughfares of the city to the home of his family, a mile from the infirmary. May we not hope from this experience that henceforth the number of cases of blindness will be largely diminished.

RESCUING THE ROSARY IN THE REGINA.—Incidents without number have been related of the wreck of the Atlantic and the manner of rescue. The following, told by a passenger, is most truly edifying: "During the weary hours on the rigging that morning, when some thirty or forty men tenaciously clung to the shrouds, with the lower limbs frozen and stiff with the cold, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin was recited by an Irish emigrant passenger, and all who surrounded him—Catholics and Protestants alike—responded fervently and devoutly. Some of the Protestants—one gentleman in particular, who was a cabin passenger, belonging, I believe, to New Ross, Ireland—said it was the first time he had ever heard the Rosary recited, and standing there in the presence of death, with many stouter than he hying around him, he thought the prayer of that humble emigrant—who supplicated the Virgin Mother for protection—was the most beautiful he had ever listened to. Like many others around him, he cheerfully responded 'Lord, have mercy on us,' and 'Pray for us,' with as much devotion as the most devout Catholic. The incident made a deep impression upon him, which may be beneficial to him hereafter. The supplication to the Holy Mother of God by these almost exhausted men was not unheeded. The heroic fishermen of Prospect came to their rescue, and landed them safely upon the island."

TOBACCO VS. INTELLECT.—At the nearest recollection the internal revenue report of last year showed that the United States consumed about 10,000,000 cigars during that time.—Many old smokers prefer the pipe to the cigar, and probably as much tobacco is consumed that way as in cigars. However out of the way numerically the previous statement may be, it is true that there are in this country 12,249 manufacturers of cigars, and they employ 71,491 men. Wherever tobacco can be raised the farmer makes it one of the most profitable crops, and consequently is very apt to cultivate it. Its use increases every year in a greater ratio than the population. People differ so widely as to its effects that it is only just, whenever a candid statement is made in any test, to give it publicity. Recently, at the Polytechnic School in Paris, one of the Professors inquired into the habits of the one hundred and sixty students there; and then made a comparison between their devotion to study and to smoke. He found that one hundred and two were smokers, and fifty-eight never used—or said they never used—the noxious weed. He then found that in each grade of the school, the students who did not smoke, out-ranked those who did smoke, and that the scholarship of the smokers steadily deteriorated as the smoking continued. On account of several trustworthy reports of such a nature, the Minister of Public Instruction in France issued a circular to the directors of colleges and schools forbidding tobacco to students as injurious to physical and intellectual development.—But a writer in a Paris medical journal complains that the use of tobacco will no probably cease entirely so long as Sunday-schools furnish meerschaum pipes as prizes to the best scholars.—*Hartford Courant.*

HEATING SICK ROOMS.—Where the entire dwelling is heated by a furnace or by steam, it will probably be unnecessary to have other means of warming the sick room; but the fireplace should be always open and kept ready for a wood or coal fire whenever the patient shall express a desire for one. The fireplaces are excellent ventilating flues even without a fire, but are nearly perfect when supplied with a wood fire, the brisk blaze of which creates a strong ascending current, and continually carries off the ever-accumulating exhalations of the sick room. If there is no fireplace, a window opened a short distance from the bottom, in the room in which the patient is lying, and one let down from the top in the other large room, with the doors opened between the two, will form an effectual draught during any but the warm days of summer, and will not be too strong for the most delicate patient who is protected from the draught by the high head-board of the bed. In cold weather, the window opened from the bottom will often be found sufficient. On very cold days we may trust to an entire change of air several times each day, effected by raising all the windows for a few moments at a time, during which the patient must be thoroughly protected by extra blankets and a shawl about the head. If stoves are the only means of heating the apartments, a "perpetual burner" (coal) may be used in one room to keep both at an even temperature during the day and night, but the sleeping room should be provided with a wood stove; the brisk blaze in this answering to some extent the purpose of a fire in an open fireplace. Many lives have been cut short by exaggerated notions in regard to fresh air. Air must be pure, but it should also be warm. To effect this there should be, day and night, a steady but gentle heat in the room of an invalid, accompanied by an equally steady and gentle current of fresh air.

The Danbury News says: "It is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may not be able to get your foot only a part of the way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is sweaty, or you haven't started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again and stand up to it, and he throws a little powder from a pepper-box in to aid you. And so you stand up, and pound down your foot and partly trip yourself up, and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove, but he removes it by solemnly observing that he never saw a boot fit quite as good as that. You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much smashed, but he says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm and start for home as animated as a relic of 1812, all the while feeling that the world will not look bright and happy to you again until you have brained that shoemaker. You limp down the next day, and smile all the while with your mouth; while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots, with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman in the suburbs, are calculated to immediately depopulate the earth of women and shoemakers generally."

One of our exchanges states that garget or caked bag in cows may be cured by an ointment of elder leaves and twigs boiled in lard. One of the provisions is that the ointment must be well rubbed in. The truth is that the rubbing in is by far the most important item, and we have repeatedly cured it, if taken in its earlier stages, by rubbing with the hand. The elder leaves and twigs may or may not assist; we cannot say.

EXCELLENT FEED FOR MILCH COWS.—Here is what a farmer says of an experiment with them: "I dug a basket of artichokes, washed and cut the largest, and sprinkled them over with salt, and set them before her. She did not wait to ask any questions as to what her new dish might be, but commenced helping herself with a will, not leaving one. The next morning, on milking, I found, to my no little surprise, the quantity of milk considerably increased and every time after that, on feeding the artichokes, the result was the same—an increase of milk."

PROFIT IN FEEDING SHEEP.—At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, Mr. Geo. Burt presented the following definite statistics relative to the cost and profit of feeding sheep for market: He paid for 200 sheep for fattening, \$915; for keep, two months, \$64; 8 tons of hay, at \$16 per ton, \$128; 4 loads of corn-stalks, \$16; 148 bushels of corn, 60 cents per bushel, \$88.80; one barrel of salt, \$3; interest on money invested, \$20.75; total per head, \$1,522.40. He sold 171 sheep, at 8 cents per pound, \$1,522.40; 28, at 6 cents per pound, \$181.79; one pig, \$1.50; total, \$1,705.69; profit on the 200 sheep, \$478.14.

The new combination of Hypophosphites invented by Mr. Fellows (Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) is making many extraordinary cures throughout the Provinces, particularly in diseases of the nervous system, the heart and the lungs.

A TRUE BALSAM.—DR. WISTAN'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; good references required. Applicant to state sal. Application to be made to the Trustees of the above Section, Glennevis Post Office. Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

WANTED. A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor," True Witness office.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of SAMUEL BENOIT.

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 17th day of June next, at 2 P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ALPHONSE TISON.

Insolvent. A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May instant, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of MICHEL CHARTRAND.

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street on the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABEN FERLAND, of the parish of Montreal, Cabinet-maker and trader.

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet, at his business place, 34 Cadieux street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, on the 26th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. Montreal 9th May, 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of GILBERT alias JULES TESSIER.

Insolvent. I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 10th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of E. CHAREST & Co.

Insolvent. A first and last dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May instant, after which dividend will be paid.

G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. In the Superior Court District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN A. HICK, An Insolvent. On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act.

JOHN A. HICK, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER His Attorney ad litem. 36-11