THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 24, 1874.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 31.—The newspapers are full of remarks on the elections of yesterday. The Bonapartist journals think the votes obtained by General Bertrand are a success for them. The Moderate Conservatives attribute to the declaration of M. de Cazenove Pradine the check M. de Lesperut has met with in the Haute Marne.

Some Deputies of the Right intend to use their influence with their colleagues of the Right with the view to prevent the creation of a Second Chamber, or, at all events, to prevent its creation, upon the bases indicated by the Duc de Broglie in his speech to the Committee

The news that the Comte de Chambord has had a severe illness, which was most energetically denied, is again persistently repeated.

In consequence of the violent language used by the Radical papers in Algeria, attacking the Assembly and the Government, the Governor-General, General Chanzy, has sought for and obtained authority to declare the Province of Algiers in a State of Siege by virtue of an existing law.

SPAIN.

An authentic despatch from San Sebastian received to-day states that the loss of the Republican army during the three days' fighting was 1,750 men killed .- Times Cor.

MADRID, April 17 .- It is stated that Gen. Concha has rejected a proposition made by Admiral Topete and Marshal Serrano to land 8.000 men near San Sebastian and attack the Carlists in the rear.

SWITZERLAND.

In the Bernese Jura the persecution has reached such a pitch that the Catholics already deprived of priests, are now deprived also of a roof to pray under. At Delemont, they had built themselves a wooden chapel in a private garden near the town, and this is now closed by order of the Prefect, on the ground that the services there tended "to excite the people against the ecclesiastics recognized by the State." They then betook themselves to a mountain chapel, but the schismatic priest immediately went and said Mass there, in order to prevent the Catholics using it. The latter then began to meet in a barn, from which they are certain to be soon expelled, when all they can do, says the letter published in the Uni vers, will be to meet and recite their prayers together along some road-but without stopping-lest they should be imprisoned for holding an open air meeting.—Tablet.

ITALY.

TUMULT AT PISA .- During the rejoicings for the King's festival at Pisa a serious disturbance occurred. In the evening various musical bands paraded the streets, which were illuminated. A company of students of the University marched to the sound of drums and bugles shouting out Viva Vittorio Emmanuele! This annoyed another party of students who entertain Republican sentiments, and the two hostile parties encountering each other, began to hiss and eventually to exchange blows. The soldiers intervened to stop the riot. An artilleryman drew his sword and wounded several persons. The students belonging to the Re crees or any other act of authority. If he propublican party were severely handled by the troops.

-An extraordinary and most unexpected token of sympathy for the Holy Father was man- obedience, he is liable to imprisonment for two ifested on the King's anniversary by the Roman aristocracy. All the most eminent nobles visits "with three months' imprisonment and spontaneously presented themselves at the Vati- a fine of 2,000 the clergyman who shall exercan and paid homage to Pius IX. At midday cise any act of external worship in defiance of when the Holy Father entered the Hall of the the prohibition of the Government." These Consistory, he found it filled by numbers of Roman princes and gentlemen, who came to manifest their love and obedience. Don Mario Chigi, Prince of Carignano, read an address on the part of those present. It was couched in the following terms: - "Most Holy Father -In the midst of official feasts, we have taken the way to the Vatican in order to offer you a new testimony of our sentiments. They do not and will never change. Our fidelity to your sacred throne is is indestructible, and our Monsignor Capel in a special series of orations. faith is irremovable, and our affection to your angust person and admiration of your conduct are ever on the increase. You now, Most Holy Father, endure a bitter persecution, but it is nothing but the history of Christianity which continues as it began, as it was and ever will be, even unto the last day. First the Pagan, afterwards the Byzantine and Germanic Emperors, and finally jealous ambitious or weak sovereigns, directed their arms against the Holy See, the inheritor and guardian of those eternal verities, which they, in their own interests, were called on to defend. But if the world was the assailant, God was the defender and the defence will triumph. Sooner or later it must triumph, and even now it is triumphant. Yes, perfidious and universal as is this war, it is nothing but the storm of a day, after which the sun will shine out all the more brightly. And of this we have the promise in the Divine words, in the annals of the Church and in that which we see before our eyes. For we behold a Pontiff in whose life is no stain, who surrounded by enormous difficulties accomplishes works deemed impossible, who dispenses blessings and pardons more than those dispensed by any of his predecessors, and who although the term of lifeat which God usually calls His servants to Himself, be long overpassed still holds and guides the helm of St. Peter's bark with a hand firm and secure. These, Holy Father, are proofs evident and most sure that God is with you, and we gladly add, with us also, for we your loving sons and loyal subjects, will never separate from you. This is at once the feeling and the duty of the Roman Patriciate, for even were religion and equity silent, the recollection of all that we owe to you and the Hoy See, would cry out aloud and compel us to speak. Placed by Providence closer unto you, as first sermon. After this contretrmps, it is likely that no istence less used to having the truth, when it becomes

being entitled to be the first of your children in addressing you. This precious privilege will be jealously guarded by us, and we will try to prove by deeds that fidelity which we this day renew solemnly before you. Deign, Holy the bigotry and intolerance of Irish Protestantism. Father to bless these our steadfast resolutions." His Holiness seemed much affected by this address and by the acclamations of nearly three thousand persons who filled the halls and corridors of the Vatican, "exclaiming, Viva Pio 1X. ! Viva il Pontefice dell' Immacolata!

SEQUESTRATION.—The Osservatore Romano and the Voce della Verita were sequestrated on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th of March, for offending against the laws of the State .-The article complained of in the Voce was one contrasting the condition of Rome under the Popes with that of Rome under the Italians. The article was not couched in terms which implied insult to the authorities. It merely said with perfect truth that religion was respected while the Pope reigned. Crosses were not removed and the inscription of the name of Jesus was not hacked off the facade of the Roman College. The Pope maintained no excessive military force. His troops were not numerous enough to keep at bay the Piedmontese, who trampling under foot the most solemn oaths and treaties, overpowered the small Pontifical army. No political oath was exacted from employees under the Papal rule. nor was there any godless education. The finance was better managed under Pins IX. than it is under Victor Emmanuel. Pius IX, restored a balance to the Treasury after 1849. He had no forced paper currency at any time. Whereas Victor Emmanuel, in spite of the confiscation of the Church lands, the sale of the railways, and of the tobacco monopoly, has nothing but a forced currency of paper, and is ever on the verge of bankruptcy. The taxes, light under the Pope, are terribly heavy under the King. Famine and misery, unknown while the Pope ruled, prevail during the reign of the monarch who destroyed the temporal sovereignty of Pius IX. and annexed forcibly his dominions. Trade is now worse than bea loss of 400,000 lire, they amounted in 1870 to a loss of no less than four millions of lire. These statements may be unpalatable, but as they are perfectly true, and were made without exaggeration or coloring, it seems harsh to sequestrate the journal which contained them. But liberty of the press is not granted by the men who now form the Government of Italy under His Majesty Victor Emmanuel.—Cor. of Tublet.

THE LAWS AGAINST THE CHURCH-Prince Bismarck seems to be all-powerful at the Quirinal and Monte Citorio. The new Penal Code, composed by the present Italian Government. contains some articles which strike directly at Liberty of worship. Article 216 enacts, "that any clergyman who abuses in any way his ministerial and spiritual functions so as to disturb the public conscience, or the peace of families, shall be punishable with imprisonment varying from four months to two years, and with fine not exceeding 1,000 lire." The 217th article menaces with three months incarceration and 1,000 lire of fine, any "clergyman who by discourses or writings outrages the institutions, or laws, of the State, or royal devoke to disobedience, he incurs a fine of 2,000 | sary to keep the hand on the sword. lire with two years' confinement. If his advice be followed by an act of disobedience even chouski, of Posen, for violation of the ecclesiastical THE VATICIAN UPON THE TWENTY-THIRD. | be followed by an act of disobedience, even though he himself be not privy to that disyears and a fine of 3,000 lire." Article 218 enactments are sufficient to prevent any priest from saying Mass or singing the Rosary, unless with consent of the Crown. The Prefect -not the Bishop-becomes the framer of the Calendar, and the police, or Questura, is the arbiter of sacred rites. This is the promised liberty of worship, the realization of the Cavour theory of a Free Church in a Free State. - Cor.

of Tablet. Gavazzi has announced his intention to refute This is of course quitetna ural. Somehow, however, the English and Americans of the better class do not frequent the re-unions of Messrs. Gavazzi, Wall, Van Meter, and others, who seem to depend for support of their schools and meeting-houses upon the reports which they send to England and America of their success as missionaries. These reports have been lately criticized, and many of them exposed in consequence of disgraceful and scandalous internal squabbles. But the British and American public, which subscribe to these proselytizing agents, persist in being deluded into the belief that Popery is on the point of vanishing, and that it only wants a few more thousand dollars to effect its total disappearance. The English chaplains resident in Rome fight shy of the Protestant sects, and hold fast to Anglo-Catholicism, whatever that may mean. The sermons of the chaplains themselves are never specially controversial, but it seems a point of honour with many of the Anglican ministers who come to Rome for health or pleasure, and who are invited to occupy the pulpits in the British chapels, to denounce occasionally Popery, and admonish their hearers against Popish errors. This sort of sermonizing is tolerated in the apartment called the "New English Church," hired for use of those British and Irish Protestants who abhor Ritualism. But the frequenters of the old "English Church" do not appreciate Irish Protestantism. Two eminent dignaturies of the Irish Protestant persuasion, Dr. Day, the Protestant Bishop of Cashel, and Canon Achilles Daunt, the most popular of the Dublin Disestablishment clergy, were lately in Rome, and both were well received by the Low Church or "New English" congregation. Bishop Day was also asked to preach in the old "English," or High Ohurch chapel. Some of the congregation remonstrated. But the Bishop, although madeaware of the remonstrance, persisted in preaching, and denounced conamore the Real Presence, confession, absolution, Church authority, and all which so-called Anglo-Catholics hold dear. When the other clergymen faced to the East during the Creed, Bishop Day held his head erect and immoveable in the contrary direction. Informed that prayers in the pulpit home, and of country itself.

were not customary in the Roman Chapel, the Bish
No people are so well accurately accu op treated his auditors to prayers before and after

surselves possessed of the precious privilege of by the British chaplain to preac or officiate. The outraged feelings of the Anglican Retualists were subsequently soothed by the addresses of the Rev. Malcolm McColl, an able preacher, who seemed not to despise the value of the confessional and of Church authority, and who appeared thoroughly ashamed of

AUSTRIA.

The proposed Church laws have caused great excitement among the people. A very large Catholic meeting, wherein many nationalities took part, was held at Vienns on the 19th of March. Among those present were seven Archbishops and Brshops, two princes, Alfred and Louis von Lichteustein, besides other Catholic men of note. We limit ourselves to mentioning the resolutions passed, which were the expression of true Catholic hearts—"As loyal members of the Catholic Church, we reject the teaching of modern governments, which claim to be the source of all right; and we repudiate all the conclusions that follow therefrom-viz, the omnipotence of the State, and all endeavours, the object of which is to confine, deny, or set aside the independence of the Church. We reject these teachings, conclusions and endeavours, because they are in direct opposition to the Christian doctrine regarding the Divine origin of the Church and the three powers bestowed on Her by Her heavenly Founder; and because they have as their basis the denial of a personal God. In like manner we reject the assertion that in the decree of the Infallibility of the Pope there is contained any novelty or change in the doctrine or nature of the Church. or in the spiritual power or person of Her Sovereign Pastor; and we repudiate as a foolish and malignant pretext, the assertion that through this dogmatic definition any danger has arisen or can arise to any civil government. We promise in consequence that nothing shall induce us to be led astray from our firm belief in the divine origin of the Church, and Her power of teaching, consecrating, and ruling; but that come what may, we will stand fast. We promise to profess this one faith openly and fearlessly, always and everywhere, by word and deed, and to vindicate it on all occasions in our power. promise in all things to obey the precept, that we must obey God rather than man, and kence, in the troubles that threaten us, we promise to be guided and directed, not by views of earthly advantage, or by the fear of threats and violence, but simply and solely by our Catholic Faith and moral teaching, by that which God has revealed, and the Church has proposed to our belief. We acknowledge and greet with gratitude the Encyclical letter of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth to the Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of Austria, as based upon justice, and fore, for whereas in 1870 the failures involved on his duty as the Chief Pastor of the Church, and as a fresh expression of his love and solicitude for the good and welfare of our ancient and honorable monarchy, until lately the guardian and preserver of Faith and Right; and we promise to remain one with our Bishops; never to forsake them in any need or affliction; to submit to their guidance, and joined with them, to cleave with immovable fidelity and devotion to the Common Head of the Church, the Pope-infallible in matters of Faith and Morals. and to pay him inviolable obedience in all things of of Faith and conscience." In addition to these, the the following resolution was carried :- "The Catholic Patriotic Union of Lewer Austria congratulates the Bishops of Prussia and Switzerland, and their regular clergy, on their glorious confessorship, and thanks them heartily for their noble example of Faith and self-sacrifice. The Union offers to the afflicted Catholic people of Prussia and Switzerland its warmest sympathy and acknowledgment for their proofs of fidelity to the Church; with the assurance that in similar circumstances the Catholics of Austria will show themselves worthy of their brethren in the Faith. The Union acknowledges with gratitude the manly behaviour of the Catholics of England on behalf of the freedom and rights of the Church."

GERMANY.

GERMAN ARMY BILL.—BERLIN, April 14.—The Reichstag, by a majority of seventy-eight, has voted in favour of the compromised amendment to the Army Bill. In the course of the debate Gen. Moltke said in consequence of the shouts of revenge it was neces-

laws, resulted in conviction and he has been sentenced in contumaciam to dismissal from his See. No appeal from the judgment will be allowed.

Berlin, April 1 .- Herr Lucius, of Erfurt, one of the two Deputies who lately had a conversation with Prince Bismarck, publishes to-day a correction of the report thereon which had appeared in several Berlin journals. The substance of this conversation. as it appeared in the papers, was at the outset regarded as apocryphal in well-informed circles. Herr Lucius states that he found the Prince more weakened and altered than he had expected. The physicians had held out hopes that the Prince would be able to visit a watering place about the middle of June, but no idea whatever could be entertained of his resuming his official duties prior to that date.

ARREST OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.—A Correspondent of The Tablet writes as follows: "Cologne, March, 31st, 1874.

"Our venerable Archbishop at 8 c'olock this morning was arrested and put in jail. I was an eyewitness of the procedure.

"At 7 o'clock the president of police drove up to the Archbishop's house to arrest him. The Archbishop resisted, and asked for delay, as the necessary preparations for his absence had not yet been made. The president having retired for an hour to obtain further instructions, returned, and informed him that the arrest would not be put into execution for a fortnight if only he would go voluntarily to the jail. 'Not at all,' the Archbishop answered, ' I protest against this manner of proceeding against me, and will yield only to force.' Meanwhile the Suffragan Bishop, the Canon, a great many priests, and an enormous crowd of people gathered in and before the house. At a quarter past 8 the Archbishop entered his study, where the police and the clergy came to him. "I protest,' he again said, 'against this mode of treating me, and will yield only to force.' The president of police turned very pale, and respectfully asked the Archbishop to follow him. He refused, and the police then laid hands on him, and dragged him. 'Deo gratics,' exclaimed the Confessor of the faith.' Force is used. Here est victoria que vincit mundum, fides nostra. And amidet the sighs and tears of priests and people the carriage drove to the jail.

The agitation which pervades the Rhine province and Westphalia is indescribable, but it is a most dishonest device to represent it as anything but a most peaceful one, the spontaneous distress of a whole Catholic population. Almost the whole of Passion Sunday after Mass was employed by the Archbishop in receiving deputations from every quarter, composed entirely of men, and numbering several thousands. A vast assemblage gathered before the windows of the Archiepiscopal palace, and sang the hymn " Wir sind im wahren Christenthum," and their knowledge of what was impending lent an additional meaning to the words, "Fur dieso Wahrheit gibt der Christ sein Blut und Leben dar." For if obedience to the dictates of conscience does not now in Germany involve the actual shedding of blood, it brings with it deprivation of all that makes life pleasant, of goods, of freedom, of

No people are so well accustomed to misrepresentation as are Catholics; nor is there a body in exinheritors of the Apostolic traditions, we find | Irish Protestant clergyman will be invited in future | manifest to all about them, given the same amount |

of publicity as had been allotted to previous lies. Ever since the Faick laws of persecution came into operation, Protestant journalists have incessantly dinned into our cars what they were pleased to term "the fact" that those measures were not levelled against Catholicity, but were merely intended to regulate" the relations of the State with all religious denominations. That " fact" was, as we have pointed out scores of times, simply a "lie" Now we have fresh evidence of the correctness-if indeed it needed such-of our view. The Methodists in Germany are in almost a precisely similar position to the Catholics in one respect, viz., the training and appointment of their pastors. Some zealous Government officers accordingly, as they supposed they were justified in doing, proceeded to put the Falck laws on those points in motion against the Methedists. The latter resented the interference, and here is the account of the affair, as detailed in their organ the Bremer Evangelist:—"The following notice may be in various respects welcome:—Among other difficul-ties which have been laid in the way of our preachers in Rhenish Prussia in order, if not completely to de away with their work, at least to present hindrances, some officials made also an attempt to apply to them the new Prussian Church laws, and required, therefore, the respective testimonies regarding their training and appointment as prescribed by those laws. On our remonstrance to the Konigal. Ober Prandium at Coblenz, the following answer was issued in the matter:-"Coblenz, Feb. 21, 1874. Gentlemen-In answer to the communication of the 17th of the month, concerning the Methodist preacher, Carl Burkhardt, I have to state that notice is not required of the intended clerical ministration of the latter, as the law of the 11th of Muy, 1873, on the training and appointment of elergymen, does not apply to the Methodist Churches. The Ober President of the Rheinprovinz." -So the Falck laws are for the persecution of Catholics, but are to lie dormant as regards Methodists. We do not notice our Protestant contemporaries making the correction .- Catholic Times.

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL -Many cautions have been given against the injudicious use of hydrate of chloral as a scdative. The editor of the Journal of Chemistry declares it as his opinion that it is a perfeetly safe article for any intelligent physician to employ; that it produces a sound, refreshing sleep when used in cases of nervous wakefulness, leaving the brain and digestive organs in a perfectly normal condition; that there is no organ or function of the system disturbed by it, even when its use is long continued; and that it has the single property of not losing its therapeutical influence when persistently employed—the same dose given to the same patient, for a period of nearly three years, having invariably produced the same refreshing sleep each night. The editor of the Journal asserts, however, that it is useless and improper to give the agent to relieve pain-it being only valuable as a bypnotic in sleeplessness unattended by pain—and that the dose employed by many physicians is insufficient; ten grains have usually but little influence upon an adult, twenty often fail to produce sleep, but thirty or forty seldom fail-medium doses being better at first, to be repeated as required.

To Destroy Insects .- Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insectide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all the crawlings pests which infest our houses. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire until the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crovices in the floor of the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a wide chalk mark just round the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken or they will creep over it, but a continuous chalk line half an inch in width will set their depredations at paught Powdered alum or borax will keep the bug at a respectable distance, and travellers should always carry a package of it in their hand-bags, to scatter over and under their pillows, in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bed-fellows.

Cornstales For Horses.-A writer in the Rural New Yorker, in answer to the question whether cornstalks are good for horses when dry and cured says: "You may cut up your sowed corn with a corn-cutter, or you can reap it with a sickle, or you can cradle it with a short, stiff cradle, or you may slash it down with a reaper and self-rake, which works well. Let the stalk lie to wilt; then bind in small bundles and net eight bundles in a shock; then bind them together at the top; in good weather they will cure in about four or five weeks, ready to draw in. Such corn-fodder is the best food for horses I ever used. The horse's wind is always good, they are not so subject to disease, and I think they will stand a longer drive. Should the horse have the heaves or a cough feed corn and cornstalks; in a short time he is free in breathing and can stand work. If the horses should refuse to eat the stalks and cause too mach waste to please, then wet and put on meal and shorts in proportion to the animals

ABOUT THE POPES.-The whole number of Popes from St. Peter to Pius IX., is two hundred and fifty seven. Of these ciehty-two are venerated as saints fifty-three having been martyred. One hundred and four have been Romans, and one hundred and three natives of other parts of Italy; fifteen Frenchmen, nine Greeks, seven Germans, five Asiatics, three Africans, three Spaniards, two Dalmatians, one Hebrew one Thracian, one Dutchman, one Portugeese, one Candiot, and one Englishman. The name most commonly borne has been John; the twenty-third and last was a Neapolitan, raised to the throne in 1413. Nine Pontiffs have reigned less than one month, thirty less than one year, and eleven more than twenty years. Only three have occupied the Pontifical chair over twenty-three years. These arc-St. Peter, who was Supreme Pastor twenty-five years, two months and seven days; Pius VI., twentyfour years, eight ment's, and fourteen days; Pius IX., who celebrated his twenty-sixth year in the Pontifical chair June 6th, 1872.

FOR CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISEASES THAT LEAD TO IT : SUCH AS Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all Diseases of the Lungs,

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It is warranted to break up the most distressing Coughs in a few hour's time, if not of too long stand-IT IS WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no Opium in any form. It is war-RANTED to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate | The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her hus child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Price \$1 per Bottle. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. April 24, 1874.

INFORMATION WANTED IF WILLIAM MARTIN, who left Maghermahely, Bessbrook, Co. Armagh, Ireland, about nineteen years ago, will communicate with his friends, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN B. O'GORMAN. 178 William Street, Montreal. New York and Boston papers please copy._3.

THE MONTH AND CATHOLIC REVIEW MARCH 1874.—CONTENTS.

Articles &c. 1. Government by Party; 2. The Three Ambrosian Sepulchres, by Rev. G. Lambert, 3. Napoleon the First and His National Council, by 3. Napoleon and Park and American by Rev. G. McSwiney. 4. Chronicles of Catholic Missions. (2.) The First Apostle of the Iroquois, by Rev. J Gerard. 5. Stonyhurst Life, by J Walton B. A. 6. The Letters of St. Bernard, Part the First by A. 6. The Letters of St. Dernato, Fart the First by Reginald Colley. 7. Conscience Makes Cowards of us all, by Very Rev. Canon Todd.

Catholic Review. 1. Reviews and Notices. 2. Letters to the Editor. (1.) On the Abysianian Ordic. ations, by Very dev. Canon Estcourt. (2.) Catholics at the London Examinations.

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CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEERC, SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. No 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Mont-real, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice. Plaintiff:

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cuese on the thirtieth day of March last, Montreal 1st April 1874.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE.

Advocate of the Plantiff. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of MICHEL SANDERS, of St. Jean Bte. Village.

An Insolvent.

, the Undersigned, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are notified to fyle theil claims before me within a month. A meeting of the Creditors in this matter will be held in my office, in the City of Montreal, No. 6, St. James Street, the thirtieth day of April next, (1874), at two c'clock r.M., for the ordering of the affairs generally, and for the examination of the Insolvent. The Insolvent is notified to be present.

CHS. ALB. VILBON,

Montreal, 30th March, 1874. No. 6, St. James Street.

35-2 CANADA, In the CIRCUIT COURT in PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, and for the County of District of Joliette. L'Assomption.

Thursday the Fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Present:—The Honorable L. A. OLIVIER, J.C.S.

EDOUARD CROZE die PROVENSAL, burgess of the Parish of St. Henry of Mascouche, in the said County and District,

Plaintiff.

LOUIS PAYETTE, the son, farmer, heretofore of the same Parish, now traveller in the United States of America,

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of MM. Archam-

bault & Champagne of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Barthelemy Peltier, one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, Written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of the Dominion of Canada, constituting the Pro-vince of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Joliette, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal called the National," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City of Montreal called the "True Witness," be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default. (Six words ruled are null, two marginal notes are

J. Z. MARTEL,

C.C.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised a ester en justice. Plaintiff.

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April next.

Montreal, March 26th, 1874. THEO. BERTRAND.

Attorney for Plaintiff,