FOREIGN.

INTEMPERANCE.—In order to check the spread of intemperance in Austrian, Poland, the provincial diet of Galicia passed some strict laws, enacting severe punishments for drunkenness, or for encouraging or assisting in it. The Central Government has brought this provincial enactment before the Vienna Reichsrath, in order to procure [as the Austrian constitution requires] its approval of the penalties decreed. W. 17 For the

THE QUESTION OF TOLERATION IN SPAIN.—The Madrid Official Gazette contains a Ministerial circular defining the practical effect to be given to the 11th Article of the Constitution. All public manifestations of persons or bodies dissenting from the religion of the State are prohibited, except in cemeteries which are to be regarded as "inviolable"; and the words "public manifestations" are explained to mean all acts performed in the public streets outside the churches or cemeteries, making display of religious ceremonies, rites, usages, and customs, such as processions, notices, banners, and emblems, mentioned in the Public Worship Clause of the Constitution. This, after all, except as far as notices are concerned, is precisely the law in England, and we do not see how the sympathisers with the Protestant propaganda in Spain can by any consistency com-plain of the provisions in general. Moreover, before opening any new place of worship or cemetery, the Dissenters must give forty-eight hours' notice to the authorities, together with the names of the directors or managers, who must themselves within a fortnight of the opening of chapels or cemeteries give information to the authorities of the fact. Schools are to be independent of the chapels, and the masters are to be Spaniards who have taken a diploma. Meetings in the chapels or cemeteries are to be permitted, but unauthorised meetings in other places may be dissolved by the police, and finally there is to be no interference with foreigners.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE FRENCH ARMY .- A gratifying testimony has been borne in a high quarter to the improvement in the French army. The Bishop of Nimes, writing to the Minister of Justice and Worship to second the protest of the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris against the proposed abolition of the military chaplains, refers as follows to the intention of the Government to make the capital of his diocese one of the principal stations of the new army organ-isation:—"The city of Nimes," writes the Bishop, one of the most religious places in France, is about to become one of the most important military centres of the South I rejoice at it, and I make no secret of my satisfaction, having witnessed the Christian spirit with which the French army is every day penetrated more and more, and how well the soldier seconds the ministry of the priest. I hail the day when thanks to the example set by the officers, the influence of the chaplains, and the spirit of sacrifice diffused through all ranks, the profession of a soldier, of all callings in life, may be the one most favourable to the regencration of society, and the extension of Christianity. We can say to mothers. Do not be afraid to send your sons into the army; life in barracks is not what it once was. The priest is well known there, and is listened to and reverenced, and your sons will find him a tried and sure friend. We may say to young men-Be soldiers; you will find the French army changed for the better; there is less danger there to your morals, and there are as many aids to your faith as in the schools of civillian life or in apprenticeship to trade or manufactures. We can say to the city of Nimes-the increase of your garrison will be a public benefit, for you will have a Christian garrison, that is to say, you will have fresh examples of faith, of discipline, and of work. Such are our hopes; an unhappy decision of the Legislature would ruin them if it were possible to make a mockery of the law of a great nation by refusing the annual grant of money needed to

carry that law into effect." THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.—The terms demanded by Russia at the last moment, probably owing to the victories of the Turks during the last few days, and the clergy summoned to and to appease the war feeling rapidly rising in prosecute, but they were secretly told that if they strength throughout the empire, are as follows:— obeyed they would be slain, and they knew it was "If you do not think fit to agree within forty-eight no idle threat. About the same time four or five hours to a six weeks peace on our withdraw our ambassador and the whole personnel of money in their pockets. No complaints were made our embassy from Constantinople." In other words, we will declare war with you ourselves. The Turk-ish Ministers after a protracted conference agreed to place, the Redifs, to the number of twenty, entered ish Ministers after a protracted conference agreed to this, and for the present there is peace. Turkey and robbed the priest's house in the middle of the must now make the best of her opportunities, and permanent peace will result. She is in a favorable rolled the cure up in his own bed-clothes, and so position for doing this at the present moment. The fall of Djunis is a final blow to the hopes of the insurgents. Turkey has shown herself a warlike power of no mean order, her honour among nations is estabrished. She has crushed the attack made upon her in very short time, and there can no longer be a pretence that the Servian insurgents ought to be treated as an independent nation. They have failed to gain their independence. This, of course, is between them and their suzerain power. The issue is now in other hands: the great European Powers will settle whether they are to have self-government in the future or not, and in these negotiations England and Ruscia will play the leading part. Undoubtedly English sympathies are with Christians against Mahommedans, with oppressed Servia against oppressing Turkey, and it seems likely that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon that the result will be the autonomy of the Christian to the Grand Vizier, whereupon the Christian to the Grand Vizier, where the Christian to the Grand Vizier, where the Christian to the Grand Vizier where the Christian t States now owing allegiance to the Porte, and it will the governor compelled them to withdraw be well for both Turkey and Servia if this settle- them on pain of slaughter, and they consented, ment is arrived at. It will deprive Russia of any in order to save a fearful massacre, for ground in future for stirring up disaffection among which the Turks were impatiently waiting, the Servians, and Turkey cannot be expected to It is openly declared in the bazaars, by hold her own against the decision of the other Powers which were party to the treaty entered into is called out, the men will go, but before setting at the conclusion of the Crimean War. She will out to the front they will murder all the Christians hardly attempt it, but be content—if the irony of in the province. The same fanatical and alarming fate can breed contentment—to abide by the decision of Europe against her.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—An Evangelical clergy man, Dr. Frank, addressing lately at Dantzig a general meeting of the Protestant Association of Prussia for Home Missions, drew a terrible picture of the downward moral course of things since the enactment of the Civil Marriage Law. "Nearly 40,000 children were born in Berlin during 1875, of whom 15,000 remain unbaptised. Add to this the ernor was either unable or unwilling to do anygrowing habit of postponing baptism, it is not unusual to find children of between one and two years brought to the baptismal fount. During that same year, 1875, 15,000 marriage unions were contracted without the blessing of the Church. How many they be in ten years! The number of marriages contracted without the blessing of the Church during the last year amounted in Konigsberg to 36 per cent. of the whole number of marriages; in Dantzig to 47 per cent.; in Breslau to 53, in Berlin that he has not only the support of Pius IX, but to 65, and in Stettin to 68 per cent. The churches are empty, the communion tables are deserted.

His intention is, says the Lombardia, to who would be ashamed to be seen in a church. People blush at sight of their neighbours or acquaintances if they are going to church, and should they ever go at all they look out for distant churches where they are not likely to be recognised. The moral decadence resulting from this state of things family effects of it are most deplorable."

HOW POLISH EXILES ARE PUNISHED IN SIBERIA .writes:—At a time when so many well-meaning ber of supporters in the Vatican beginning with people are anxious that the benefits of Russian rule Pius IX himself.

should be conferred on Turkey, I think they will do well to read a quotation from Bufin Piotrowski's work on Siberia, which was published in 1863 by an English firm. "I now approach a dark episode in Polish suffering. The civilized world will doubt its truth and declare it exaggerated, as it once doubted the horrors committed at Kreezetniky and Lelmly in the days of the Bar confederation as it doubted the barbarities of Cherobyn; and listened with incredulity when the story was first told how Catherine II. incited the peasants of Podolia and the Ukraine to massacre and despoil their lords; and how Suwarrow, after the storming of Prague, left no living creature within its walls. The world did not, and still does not, believe that this system was then commenced which drives us away in thousands into the heart of Russian Siberia to fill prisons and casemates; that in Warsaw in the days of Constantine, brother of Nicholas, no Polish family could lie down at night without the fear that perhaps ere morning one of its members might be torn away, consigned to a dungeon, scourged, and tortured with hunger and thirst, so that the confession needed might be wrung from his agony. Sierocinski and four others who had been drafted into the ranks of the Siberian army were condemned each to 7,000 blows with a stick, 'without mercy. If any one of the members outlived the sentence he was to be sent to the Nerchinsk mines for the rest of his life. The great mass of persons implicated were variously condemned to 2,000, 1,000, or 500 blows with the stick, and those who survived in some cases to hard labour for life, in others for a number of years to penal colonization, and others again for military service. . . At daybreak two battalions of 1,000 men marched out of Omsk, one charged with the execution of those condemned to 7,000 blows, the other with the execution of the lesser sentences. The battalions halted, each formed a double line face to face, leaving passage through the long drawn ranks. The executioner, Galafieyef, superintended the arrangements, and remained with the men who had to give the 7,000 strokes. According to general usage the soldiers charged with such duties are placed closely shoulder to shoulder in dealing the blows; but slightly raise the arm from the elbow and keep the feet together as when on parade. The sticks should only be so thick that three can be dropped in a carbine barrel. On this occasion all this was reversed; Galafievef placed the soldiers at arm's length from each other, made them raise their arms high in carrying out the sentence, and the sticks were twice the usual weight and size. The victims were brought from their prisons to the place of execution. The bloody work was begun simultaneously by both the battalions. From both came the same shrieks of agony. Sierocinski is left to the last and compelled to witness the fate of his friends ere his own turn came, and he had long to wait for that deadly walk. Then his shirt was stripped from his shoulders, and his hands, according to the regulations in such cases, fastened to a carbine held by two soldiers who thus compelled him to keep regular step. The order to march was given. The priest entered the street of death, reciting in a low voice, 'Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tram.' Galafieref shouting frantically, 'Harder, harder, strike harder!' and the submissive tools of despotism obeyed so well that Sierocinski, after walking once down the line and receiving 1,000 blows, fell insensible, weltering in his blood. He was lifted to his feet to fall again immediately, and then a hurdle prepared for the occasion, was brought. He was bound on it kneeling, and so dragged up and down until his sentence was fulfilled. He had given at first a few shricks of agony, and still was breathing breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bever until the 4,000 blows; the remaining 3,000 were struck on his corpse or rather his now fleshless bones. Eye-witnesses assure me that the flesh was cut in strips by the rods, and the very bones were crushed and splintered, and the entrails exposed."

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF ARMENIAN CATHOLICS .-The Missions Catholiques gives a most distressing account of the persecutions inflicted on the Catholics of Armenia by the barbarians, Redifs, and Bashi-Bazouks. The church at Gorzoul, in the Diocese of Artvin, has been rifled, and the ciborium, with its sacred contents, stolen away. One of the banvere foully murdered for the Catholics as it was known that the authorities were either roughly that he was nearly smothered. The mudir, or under governor, of Zeytown, had a Catholic servant, whom he submitted to horrible tortures for some household irregularity. One of these was driving needles into the fingers between the nails and the flesh. Then the wretched creature was suspended by the feet in the stable, so that his head just grazed the ground, and in this position he was swinging backwards and forwards like a monster pendlum. When the general population heard of this outrage it was infurited, but the mudir denounced the people as having taken up a Bulgarian attitude, and this ominous expression stilled It is openly declared in the bazaars, by the Moslems, that if the third band of the reserve language is uttered in various other provinces as well and terrible is the apprehension. On the 21st village of Sari Hamza, appropriated everything they wanted, without payment, and then sallied out into the streets, where they committed the most horrible outrages. Many of their victims died un-der their abuse. The men of the village had to fly to the mountain, to escipe massacre, and the gov-

CATHOLICISM IN PALESTINE.—The following extracts from a letter the Lombardia published from its correspondent in Rome has startled the Times into the conviction that the Papal Railway in Palestine is but a feature of a much more important scheme :- Monsignore Hassoun, the Armenian Patriarch, entertains the idea of Converting Palesment. His intention is, says the Lombardia, to There are in Berlin 700,000 Evangelical Protestants to attract to Palestine a powerful current of emigrants from all the Catholic countries of Europe, to allot land and cattle to them, to build workshops, and to call into activity the principal industries through which the other countries of the world flourish. The capital of the State would be Jerusalem, which by means of railways would be placed is universally recognised among all parties, by all in connection with Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, and organs, of public opinion. The matrimonial and the other holy places. At Jana a grand port would family effects of it are most dealership. be constructed, and lesser ports provided for the smaller cities on the coast. This object is de-A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph scribed by the Lombardia as having obtained a numThe Value of Victory.

The Figure of Paris a few days since gave its readers a sketch of the present position of affairs in the East.

The scene is laid on the Servian frontier, Enter Turks and Servians fighting. The Servians are routed. and In.

The Turks_" Allah be praised. Victory is ours; let us go tell the Grand Vizier."

The Grand Vizier—" Well-a day! What have

you done? "Go back and make excuses." The Turks (to the Servians)—" We have beaten you, but we are to make excuses."

The Servians-" Which we won't accept; we are conquerors."

The Turks-" Very well ; we shall see." (They fight again: the Servians scamper off in very direction.) The Turks-" Let us go again and announce our

riumph to the Grand Vizier." The Grand Vizier-" Alas! alas! return swiftly

and say we will make concessions." The Turks (to the Servians)-" We are to make concessions."

The Servians-" We will have 10,000 Turkish

The Turks-" You shall have them."

The Servians-" We will have independence." The Turks-" You have it."

The Servians—"We will have Constantinople."
The Turks—"This is too much; we will teach ou how to ask concessions."

(They fight; only 16 Servians remain alive.)
The Turks—" Now there is no possible mistake about your defeat. Do want anything now?" The Servians-"Yes; you must all become

The Turks-" Dogs, do you still laugh in our

beards?" (They fight; only two Servians survive.)
The Turks—"Are you satisfied now?"
The Servians—"No! we want the moon."

Christians.''

shall we do?"

The Turks-"On your heads be it." (Thy fight, and the two Servians are killed.) The Turks—" That business is now finished.

Let us go tell the Grand Vizier." The Grand Vizier-" Praise to Allah! but what

will Europe say?"

Europe—"Give them the moon." The Turks-" Give the moon to whom?" Europe-" To the Servians."

The Turks—" But there are none." Europe-" Never mind! Don't reply. Give them the moon." The Turks- They shall have the moon! What

What is the worst seat a man can sit on? Selfcon-ceit.

Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough was accustomed to give an annual feast, to which she invited all her relations, many of whom were expectant legatees in case of her demise. At one of these family gatherings she exclaimed. "What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourish from the same root! "Alas!" sighed Jack Spencer to a first cousin next him, "the branches would flourish far better if the root was underground."

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 age which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"James Errs & Co., Homosopathic Chemist, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

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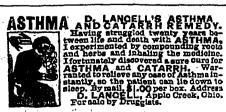
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Lace Shawl, and different articles of vertu) 10. 10 Lots from \$20 to \$30 each, different articles.....

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nace of Burning Fever, his face and his features enNo stude tirely lost in a COMPLETE HEAP of BLACK SMALL-POX, the disease extending down the mouth and throat, so that when Dr. Morris gave the Remedy, blood came out of his mouth as the medicine went down; yet in twelve hours, so miraculous was the cure, that he fell into a sound sleep and awoke with the disease so subdued that he began to ask for food, and is now rapidly recovering, to the astonishment of his parents and the whole neighborhood. For sale by B. E. McGALE, Dispensing Chemist,

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IN THE SUPERIOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, COURT FOR LOWER District of Montreal. CANADA.

The Thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

Present:

The Honorable Mr. Justice Mackay.

Charles A. Brown, of the City and District of Mon-

Richard Barnum, heretofore of the Parish of Sta Anne du Bout de l'Isle, in the County of Jacques Cartier, District of Montreal, Trader, and now in parts unknown to Plaintiff,

Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Dorion, Curran & Coyle, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of Louis T. Crevier, one of the Bailiffs of said Superior Court, acting in the District of Montreal, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the English language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called "THE TRUE WINESS," and twice, in the French larguage, in the newspaper of the said city, called "The Minerve," 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 cause by default,

(By order of the Court,) HUBERT, HONEY, & GENDRON, P. S. C.

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