

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 8.—The Assembly was engaged this evening in discussing the Bill from the Superior Council of Education. The Deputies of the Left made a vigorous attack upon what they termed the reactionary composition of the Council, which it was said was made up of clericals, who were unpatriotically subservient to Rome. These expressions occasioned commotion on the floor, which was put an end to by adjournment.

DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR.—The sudden death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chislehurst, as well as at London, by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants and household, and even the physicians, were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends who hastened to Chislehurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes.

There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to nine this morning, when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was despatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacraments of the Church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chislehurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergymen had reached the Park gates as the Emperor expired.

The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was the principal person at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson, Dr. Corvisart, Dr. Clover, and the Emperor's old and trusty friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present. Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chislehurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relations.

The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

MINISTERS appeals to the Orlean Princes to acknowledge Count de Chambord as legitimate heir to the Throne of France, and thus rally around a centre. It adds the monarchical forces are now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Marshal McMahon reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon, there are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—M. Thiers has instructed the French Ambassador at Vienna to convey to Prime Minister Andrássy the expression of deep regret of the French Government at the indiscreet publications of the Duc de Grammont.

The police have arrested a number of Internationalists in Paris, and captured a heap of Orsini bombs.

In the Assembly, the question of the resignation of the French Minister at Rome had come up, and the Government would be interpellated.

WAR PREPARATIONS.—The French are following the example of the Germans in reorganizing their artillery. By a decree of the 20th of April last it was provided that the effective of the artillery regiments should be augmented. In accordance with this decision, the War Minister has now ordered that a new battery shall be formed in all regiments of artillery stationed in France, and that this addition shall be carried into effect on the 1st of January. Henceforth, therefore, the artillery regiments of the French army, which have hitherto comprised eleven, will have twelve batteries. The increase (says the *Patrie*) has been rendered necessary by the additions which have been made to all the European armies of late.

SPAIN.

DON ALFONSO IN THE FIELD.—New York, Jan. 7.—A Madrid special states that it was rumored there that the insurgents under Don Alphonse are organizing in several provinces a revolution on an extensive scale. A large force of Government troops will be marched against them.

Civils have torn up the rails on the roads between Madrid and Bilbao and between Alusia and Pampeluna. They also set fire to the railway station with petroleum, completely destroying it, and made prisoners of the railway officials.

ITALY.

Taxation, no pleasant thing in the most prosperous country, is looked upon as an odious grievance by millions of Italians, to whom it is comparatively a novelty, and who, during all the years that they clamoured for liberation from their tyrants and for the independence of Italy, never thought of estimating the probable cost of the changes they demanded. Now that the bill has come in, they abuse the Government and try to cheat the tax-gatherer. This is the plain truth of the matter, whatever may be said to the contrary.—Times.

What is certain, and most encouraging to us, is the rage and fear of Italy before the "clerical agitation." Her official world is profoundly uneasy; the king most of all. Victor Emmanuel is by no means the honest and stupid man his friends try to whitewash him by declaring. He is, on the contrary, one of the most acute politicians in Italy, and far more clear-sighted as to the consequences of his minister's policy than most public men of the day. He knows perfectly that the course they are pursuing can only end in a disastrous war against France, Austria, and the volunteers of Christendom, in which even Prussian help will avail little. The king is extremely angry with a report made to him before the 20th ult., as to the riches of the monastic bodies. He declared that they amounted to several milliards, and would amply restore the crippled finances of Italy. It now appears they only amount to a relatively insignificant sum, and will serve to pension the Relligious, and to maintain the schools, and to which, for decency's sake, some portion is suffered to be devoted; the king has addressed most bitter reproaches to his ministry for having led him into useless and profitless crime. He is also furious at the frauds and malversations of the War Office; in spite of the enormous sums voted the armament is further than ever from being effective. The soldiers are either disaffected Republicans, or unhappy conscripts forced to march against their conscience, as one of them (Genaro Saffi) has just written to the *Liberta* to say, adding that had the army known why it was brought to Rome, many of its soldiers would have drawn their swords, not against, but in defence of the Pope.—Catholic Opinion.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.—A proposal has been put forth to recognise publicly and solemnly the marriage of King Victor Emmanuel with the Countess Mirafiori, in which case that lady would become Queen of Italy. Signori Ratazzi and Monabrea are favorable to the proposal, but it is opposed by Prince Humbert and the present Government. If it should

be carried out, a change of Ministers would no doubt occur.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ROME.—The Religious Bishops in Rome.—The Pope now proposes to declare

MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

against all who follow perversely or infidelity, or for fear of their fellow-men, shall have written, suggested, or supported the present project of law; against all who discuss, sanction, or affix to it their signatures, and finally such as submit to the passing of this law or who may be the means of carrying it into effect, whether by putting in practice the measures sanctioned by Parliament or acquiring property offered for sale by the Government. These persons the Holy Father will declare excommunicated and rejected from the bosom of the church, under that anathema that the Supreme Pontiff only can remove.

THE BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

are desired to make known to their flocks the new persecutions of the subalpine Government about to be suffered by the Holy See, and to offer up earnest prayers for the delivery of the chair of Peter from its oppressors.

SWITZERLAND.

MEASURES AGAINST THE JESUITS.—BERNE, Jan. 8.—The Swiss Federal Council has threatened to use rigorous measures against the canton of Valais because Jesuit masters have been tolerated in the schools.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, JANUARY 9.—In the Prussian Diet to-day an interpellation, signed by a large number of members was introduced, asking the Government by what authority or in virtue of what law public journals had been prosecuted for publishing the Papal allocution.

BISMARCK AND THE JESUITS.—A pamphlet under the title of "The Emperor and the Pope" has just been published in Prussia, written by Herr von Gerlach, one of the most determined antagonists of Prince Bismarck, whom he accuses of having "debauched the conscience of a whole people." Herr von Gerlach is a Protestant and a politician of some notoriety, and his opposition to the policy of the Imperial Chancellor is, therefore, hailed with gratification by the German Catholics. He is by no means confident in the future of the German Empire. He maintains that the union by force of so many diverse elements cannot be lasting. But it is his picture of the religious situation in view of the recent debates in the German Parliament which is most welcome to the Catholics. "The Catholic Church," he writes, "is now more zealous, more compact, more full of confidence, more enterprising, more active, more ready for conflict (perhaps too ready), and better organized than in the first half of 1871. The Catholics boast that their Church is growing in faith, in the spirit of sacrifice, in devout life, in zeal for the divine worship. The influence of the orders, and above all that of the Jesuits, has increased in equal proportion. Around the in danger all his friends have rallied in order to defend, aid, and counsel him, as well as to love and comfort him. In the face of this revival in the Catholic Church, German Protestants are becoming divided into parties more and more hostile. Numerous pastors and many distinguished laymen are exerting all their energies to shake the foundations of the Evangelical Church, the confessors of faith and the authority of Holy Scripture. And in the midst of all this agitation and disorder in regard to doctrine a complete change in the constitution of the Protestant Churches is being planned." Herr von Gerlach denounces the conduct of the Protestant Deputies who, in the Reichstag, have silently supported what he calls these "exceptional and capricious laws."

RUSSIA.

In the whole history of criminal jurisprudence there has probably never been anything equal to the gigantic trial which was concluded at Moscow, in Russia, on the 21st of November, and in which were arraigned five hundred prisoners, upwards of 200 of whom were convicted and sentenced to cruel penalties. Among the accused were persons of every station in life—gray haired old men and youths, men and women; among the latter some highly accomplished and prepossessing in appearance. All the prisoners were charged with one of the gravest offences in the criminal code of Russia—that of counterfeiting. That code says: "The person that counterfeits the coin or currency of the Imperial Government shall suffer death." Notwithstanding this rigorous provision, Russia has been flooded for several years past with well executed counterfeiters of the Government treasury notes. The prompt execution of several who were caught in passing the spurious currency did not check the evil and for the last three years it became so great that the Minister of Finance was almost in despair. Offers of the largest rewards did not lead to the detection of the guilty parties. Changes in the appearance of the treasury notes did not do so much good either, for so vast is the extent of the Russian empire that it takes the Imperial Government six months to communicate its decrees to the remotest parts of the country. At length, in last July a serious accident gave the Government the long-sought for clue, which led to the discovery of an association of criminals of both sexes, banded together for the purpose of circulating spurious currency, and which extended from the black and frozen shores of the White Sea to the Volga and the Black Sea. In the course of the two following months three thousand men and women were arrested, but after a preliminary examination twenty-two hundred of them were discharged, and about five hundred were held for trial. Among the latter were two Frenchmen, of St. Petersburg, who had been caught printing the counterfeit notes, and a comparatively large number of women. The prisoners were all conveyed to Moscow, where they were confined in the vast vaults underneath the Kremlin palace. Criminal law in Russia is barbarous at the best, and the male prisoners were herded together like so many hogs. They received the coarsest of fare, and straw was their only couch. The women were treated but little better.

On the 26th of October the trial was opened in the large hall of the Kremlin, which holds nearly five thousand persons. The proceedings were protracted for a month, and the prosecution succeeded in establishing the guilt of nearly one third of the accused. Two hundred and fifty of them were found guilty, among them about three women. Sentence of death was passed upon the six French printers, and the others convicted parties were condemned to hard labour in the Ural Mountains for life, or for ten years. The doomed men and women burst into piercing shrieks and howls, and well they might, for, in case of the former, the sentence included barbarous flogging and branding on the forehead with red hot iron; while the women, some of whom were of refined descent, stammered at the idea of having to do the most menial work for life or ten years at the station-houses. In their despair some of the unfortunate threw themselves upon the ground, and their piercing cries, mingled with the clanking of their chains, produced a truly horrible effect. The excitement and frenzy of the condemned grew from minute to minute more intense, and the judges, in order to restore quietude, had to call in the soldiers, who, with their bayonets, beat the prisoners right and left, and then dragged them back to the vaults of the Kremlin.

Almost for the first time particulars of a Russian Budget have found their way westwards. Profuse and costly though the Muscovite system is, there remains at the end of twelve months a balance of thirty-five millions of roubles. The principal part of the surplus is brought by an amazing increase in the consumption of ardent spirits. Railways, mines,

customs, all have gone down in the financial scale, but alcohol has gone up. Out of an Imperial income of 510,000,000 roubles, the duty on ardent spirits contributes no less than 174,860,000. When there were real reefs in Russia it was otherwise; perhaps unlimited potatoes form part of their new liberties. The fact is not edifying, though to Russia's financial credit.

MR. FROUDE ON THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND.

It is only by reading this volume in the light of Mr. Froude's self-imposed mission to the American people that it is at all possible to understand why he has written it. The book by no means explains itself. It is an attack on English statesmanship and on Irish character. It is a history of England's dealing with Ireland, warped by a theory and rendered partial by a purpose. The history itself is of course written with all the force of Mr. Froude's style. As a narrative it is exceedingly picturesque and readable; though Mr. Froude's likes and dislikes so strongly obtrude themselves as to convey an impression of one-sidedness. But this book is not merely a history; it is an indictment. It is quite probable that an impartial story of England's dealings with Ireland must read like a series of accusations; but it is hardly Mr. Froude's purpose to give us an impartial history. He is the advocate, not the judge. He asserts in language which quite fits in with his facts, that English rule in Ireland has been, in years gone by, harsh and unjust; but he seems to think that the fault was rather in the Irish character than in English methods of dealing with it. Mr. Froude might have done great service by writing a history of English rule in Ireland. To do this fairly he must have brought his narrative down to the present day. But he has only written a criticism on the relation between the two countries, illustrated by the events of some hundred and fifty years. He begins by a discussion of the conditions of national independence, and lays down as the very first of all, the resolution and ability to defend it. "The very right of a people to self-government," he says, "consists and can consist in nothing but their power to defend themselves." Strong nations will always incorporate weak nations when it is greatly to the advantage of the stronger; and the right to resist depends on the power of resistance." Scotland resisted for centuries, and the union with England was effected on equal terms. Wales resisted; the Welsh people loved their freedom and fought for it long and desperately, but, "when resistance became obviously useless, they loyally and wisely accepted their fate." But unhappy Ireland with almost every thing in her favour, has neither fought as Scotland fought, nor acquiesced as the Welsh acquiesced. She "would neither resist courageously, nor would she humbly submit." England had tried to rule Ireland, not as a vassal province but as a free nation, and "to extend the forms of English liberty to a people essentially unfit for them." The Irish character, Mr. Froude says, is unstable as water; the Irish people are "the spendthrift sister of the Arian race;" and he winds up his preliminary chapter, which contains a rapid review of Irish history from the Conquest to 1636, by saying "Experience was to show that the Irish did not understand forbearance, that they interpreted lenity into fear, and respected only an authority they dare not trifle with."

This estimate of the Irish people runs all through the narrative. Mr. Froude devotes about 150 pages to a history of the relations of the two countries, from 1636 to 1691, when what he calls the Penal Era commenced. His ideal of Irish government was realised during that period. Cromwell, he tells us not only avenged the massacres of the English in 1641, but gave Ireland peace. "The worst means of governing the Irish," says Mr. Froude, "is to give them their own way. In concession they see only fear and those that fear them they hate and despise. Coercion, succeeds better; they respect a master hand, though it be a hard and cruel one. Cromwell alone of all Irish governors understood this central principle of Irish management." After his death England fell back into weakness and monstrous injustice. Mr. Froude is no apologist for English rule. His complaint is that we are everlastingly saying to let Ireland rule herself, and then scolding and punishing her because she is incapable of self-government. "Unjust violence," he says "alternating with affected repentance for past oppression and childish pretence about Irish ideas; this has been the eternal seesaw in the English administration of the unlucky country. Who but Cromwell has ever tried to rule her by true ideas?" The italics are Mr. Froude's own, and they mark the one point in his whole argument. The idea they convey is utterly false and mischievous. It is not talk of Irish ideas, but acting on and enforcing English ideas which has been the bane of Ireland. No doubt the Irish leaders have often been terribly wrong-headed, but every page of Mr. Froude's history convicts English legislatures in past centuries of wrong-headedness. How thoroughly impregnated with injustice the Irish Land Laws and the Irish Established Church were, Mr. Froude makes his readers see as they never saw before. In this way the historical part of the work is singularly valuable. It will be read with the greatest interest and will exert an effect on English opinion. But it seems to us that in Ireland and on Irishmen it will produce the contrary result. Irishmen will regard it as an attack upon their national character, and we cannot say that they will be wrong. Mr. Froude has used his large knowledge, his great ability, and his untiring conscientiousness to but little purpose, because a preconceived theory of national character, or the qualities of the Celtic race, warps his conclusions and vitiate the moral he draws from the interesting but painful story he undertakes to tell.—From the *Daily News*.

BABIES.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—Babies in the present day have just reason to complain that our treatment of them is unequal. It was only the other day that the practice of killing babies and throwing their bodies about the streets had become so common that it was found necessary to put a check upon it. Fashion, ever fickle, has now taken to kidnapping babies; people, instead of wanting to get rid of babies, are bent upon acquiring them, and it is quite as unsafe to leave a baby about as an umbrella. The infant is snatched up in a moment, and the chances are a dozen to one against its ever being restored to its proper owner. Indeed, so frequent are these misappropriations of babies that they can only be accounted for by supposing the babies are taken by mistake; absent persons pick up a baby and carry it off as they would a pair of gloves or any other article of small value. The following advertisement, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* the other day, shows how easily nowadays babies may be lost:—"Baby.—The lady who held a baby in Regent's Park on Thursday while the maid fetched a cake, and on her return could not be found, is requested to send the baby to 13, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury—but not, let us hope, by the parcels delivery cart. The lady who thus accidentally carried off a child, cannot do less than take it back herself in a cab. If sent by a third person the unfortunate baby may be carried off again, and be bandied about for months before it reaches home. If the lady's engagements will not allow her to restore the child immediately, perhaps the next time she is walking in the direction of Bloomsbury she will not forget that she has a little stranger in her possession which might as well be returned to its parents."

A FREAK OF INSANITY.—Litigation is productive of vast evils. Not the least of them is the wear and tear of mind to those intimately concerned, which not unfrequently results in absolute insanity. Not long ago a woman called at the White House, at Washington, to see the President on business, as she said, of the utmost importance. She was very neat-

ly dressed and appeared to be about fifty years of age. She seemed to be a lady of unusual intelligence, and said she had come all the way from Maine to obtain an interview with the President, and must see him in regard to her business. She finally consented to enlighten General Dent, the President's aide-de-camp, as to her errand, and informing him in the most serious manner possible that she owned the United States; that the possession of so much real estate had become burdensome to her; and that she had a deed prepared, giving it to the President of the United States for and in consideration of a certain sum to be paid her annually during the term of her natural life. She explained minutely how the whole country came into her possession, and produced a deed of gift—a formidable looking document, evidently drawn up by some waggish lawyer to gratify the old lady. An interview with the President was courteously denied; but on her repeatedly demanding it, the deed was taken to the president, who returned it with the message that he respectfully declined it with thanks. The eyes of the indignant woman flashed with rage as she withdrew, saying: "Tell the President, sir, that since he refuses the deed, I shall advertise and sell the United States by public auction. Such treatment is infamous, and I shall resent it." This unfortunate woman became insane in consequence of litigation in regard to some property in Maine.

Of the descendants of Charles I. of Great Britain, up to the date 1712, five were killed outright by small-pox, namely; his son Henry, Duke of Gloucester, and his daughter Mary, wife of the Prince of Orange and mother of William III., and three of the children of James II., namely; Charles, Duke of Cambridge, in 1677; Mary, Queen of England and wife of William III., in 1694; and the Princess Maria Louisa, in 1712. This does not include, of course, severe attacks not fatal, like those of Queen Anne, William III., and others. Of the immediate descendants of his contemporary, Louis XIV. of France—who himself survived a severe attack of small-pox—five also died of it in the interval between 1711 and 1774, namely, his son Louis the Dauphin of France, in 1711; Louis Duke of Burgundy, son of the preceding and also Dauphin, and the Dauphiness, his wife, in 1713; their son, the Duc de Bretagne, and Louis XV., the great grandson of Louis XIV. Among other royal deaths from small-pox in the same period were those of Joseph I., Emperor of Germany, in 1711; Peter II, Emperor of Russia, 1730; Henry, Prince of Prussia, in 1767; Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, in 1777.

A GRAY JOKE.—A couple of medical students disinterestedly subject on a cold winter night, and having dressed it, placed it sitting upright on the seat of a covered wagon, and started home. Coming to a tavern, and seeing the bar-room lighted up, they left the wagon and went in for a drink. The ostler, observing a man sitting in the wagon, attempted some conversation; but receiving no answer he discovered how the affair stood, and instantly resolved to have a little fun of his own on this occasion. So taking the corpse into the stable, he seated himself on the wagon. The students soon returned and took their seats by the side of the supposed dead man, when one of them remarked tremulously to his companion, "He is warm, by J—!" "So would you be warm," replied the corpse, "if you had been where I have been as long as I have." Both students bolted and never returned to enquire for the horse and wagon.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Take half a teaspoon of bloodward water, and dissolve sufficient salt in it so that it can be tasted. Then pour in the palm of the hand and sniff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will soon produce good results.

It is advantageous for all, sick or well, to mix among strangers. It breaks up the wearying monotony of home life; breaks up that stagnation of thought and feeling and emotion which attends a life of sameness and inactivity.

HUMAN LUNGS.—If every air cell in the human lungs were cut open and spread on a wall, they would cover a space of twelve yards each way; that is, at every full breath, the air drawn in is spread over a surface of a hundred and fifty yards.

The following is given as a good remedy for sore throat: Dissolve a small piece of alum in sage tea, then mix a little honey, or two drachms of oak bark, in boiling water. Use the liquid after it becomes cold.

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, CATARRH, HYPOPHOSPHITES, FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of FELLOWS & Co. blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James J. Fellows, is written with red ink across each label, and the price is \$1.50 per bottle. Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where introduced, and is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

OVER-EXERCISE, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

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. Eppe 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 Eppe's & Co. Homeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Eppe's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.)

WANTED

A CATHOLIC SCHOOL TEACHER for the coming year, for School Section No. 1, in the Township of Montegle and Hershel, Co. of Hastings, Male or Female, holding Second or Third Class Certificate, for Upper Canada. Apply (stating salary) to JEREMIAH GOULDEN.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH TEACHER, desires to obtain employment in an Academy, or other Institute of Education, where a proficiency in Latin and Greek Classics with a perfect knowledge of French would be required. Satisfactory references can be given. Address to "M. F." Buckingham Post Office, Co. Ottawa, P. Q.

AGENTS WANTED \$150 per month. To sell the TINKER, the most useful Household article ever invented. Address H. K. ANDERSON, P.O. Box 360, Montreal, P. Q.

WANTED,

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL of the Town of PICTON, P. E. County, a duly qualified Male or Female TEACHER, to enter on duty on or before the first of JANUARY. Salary liberal. J. BRENNAN, P. P. Picton, October 28th, 1872.

HOW TO PREVENT SPRING DISEASE.—It is an indisputable, physiological truth that if the instincts of nature were yielded to in the spring; were cherished in her desire to take less and less food as the weather grows warmer, as they are yielded to the autumn in taking more, a very large amount of the diseases of spring and summer would be avoided. The great, practical lesson to be learned in reference to the subject, a question of health and disease, yes, in multitudes of cases, a question of life and death is simply this:—As the winter passes, and the balmy spring time comes on, do nothing to increase the appetite, eat no more than is called for; do not be uneasy because you have no relish for your food; eat less every day. The very best way to increase your pleasure of eating is to change the quality of food; use articles less carbonaceous, less warming; send from your table the pork and bacon, and fat meats and oils, and sugars, and starches, and fat puddings, and the dumplings, and the rich pastries; get hold of the early "greens," the spinach, the salads, the turnip-tops, the radish, the early berry and the early fruit, and lean meats; pay increasing attention to the cleanliness of the skin; be more in the open air; sleep in better ventilated rooms; let your windows be raised high at night and your inner doors be left wide open.—Dr. Hall's "Health by Good Living."

WANTED

For a School at St. COLUMBAN, a MALE TEACHER, (Elementary Diploma). For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

WANTED.

A THIRD CLASS TEACHER wishes a SITUATION will be ready to commence in January; satisfactory Testimonials given if required.—Address (Stating Salary given) "S. K. T.," Martintown P.O., Glengary Ont.

JOHN CROWE, BLACK AND WHITE SMITH, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, SAFE-MAKER AND GENERAL JOBBER, No. 37, BONAVENTURE STREET, No. 37, Montreal.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, FOUNDED, 14TH AUGUST, 1872.

Office, 55 St. James Street, President.—Edm. Gravel, Esq.; Vice-President, P. Donnelly, Esq. Directors.—Ls. Bclanger, Esq., Chas. Lamoureux, Esq., M. H. Brisette, Esq., L. W. Talmesse, Esq., Robt. McCready, Esq. First issue, subscribed Appropriation Stock, \$100,000.00. Second issue \$200,000.00 now open for subscription in Books of \$2,000 each, payable \$1 per week with an entrance fee of \$1 and 25 cts for the book. \$8,000 to be given in appropriation on the 8th of January, 1873.

Owing to the rapidity with which a greater portion of the second issue has been subscribed, the Directors have been enabled to give \$4,500 in appropriations for the 8th of January next, at 8 p.m., in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, No. 327 Notre Dame Street, Montreal; and at the same time they have declared the 19th and 20th, appropriations on the first issue.

On no consideration can payments of weekly fees be made on the day of an appropriation. To participate in the drawings of the first issue, members must have made their 22nd weekly payment, unless they shall have paid in advance. It is a feature peculiar to this Society alone, that by paying in advance you are qualified for double the time actually paid for. Thus the payment in advance for two weeks qualifies for four. Permanent Stock-shares, \$100.00, payable ten per cent. every three months dividends half yearly; in this stock there remains only \$12,000 open for subscription.

MONEY TO LEND AT SEVEN PER CENT. On mortgage repayable yearly or half yearly or by monthly instalments. Also on collateral securities repayable on call or at short dates or by monthly, half yearly or yearly payments to suit borrowers.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Until further notice, interest at the rate of six per cent shall be given on all loans, under \$500, made to the Society on call or short notice, as in a Savings Bank. Five per cent. shall be given on loans of over \$500, but arrangements can be made to obtain six or even seven per cent. on amounts lent to the Society for stated periods. For further information apply to F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN MORRIS, the younger of the City and District of Montreal, carrying on business under the name and style of M. W. Avery & Co., as well individually as having been in co-partnership with the said M. W. Avery.

On the seventeenth day of February next, the Undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act, JOHN MORRIS, Jr., By ABBOTT, TAIT, WOTHERSHOON & TERRILL, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 18th Dec., 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. THE undersigned has filed in the Office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, on Monday, the seventeenth day of February, next, A.D. 1873, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation to the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 18th December, 1872. CHARLES F. FERRIN, By CASSIDY & LACOSTE, His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal. In re, FRANCOIS FOREST, Insolvent. On Monday, the Seventeenth day of February next, the undersigned will apply to the said Superior Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS FOREST, by GODIN & DESROCHERS, his Attorneys ad litem. Joliette, 4th December, 1872.