

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH RADICALS AND THE NEW REPUBLIC.—M. Gambetta made a great speech to his constituents at Belleville on St. George's Day. It filled sixteen columns of his organ, La Republique Francaise, and has excited even more attention than the utterances of so prominent a leader usually do even in France. It has marked the attitude and sketched out the policy of the Rad towards the Conservative Republic and completely justified the misgivings with which the majority of the Assembly voted in their late momentous division. On the other hand it indicates a change in the views of French Radicals. Their leader has certainly profited by the criticisms and alarm which his unguarded words at the enterrement civil of M. Edgar Quinet had excited. The ex-Dictator is no longer aptly described by the epithet which M. Thiers hurled at him in the moment of terror and conflict. If he then deserved to be called un fou furieux, he is now a sincere convert, not perhaps to the Republique sage, but to the absolute necessity of yielding so far to circumstances as to seek the accomplishment of Radical ends by means exclusively Conservative. It is true that he told the Communists of Belleville, whom he thanked for his first introduction into public life, that he was coming among them once more to show himself unchanged as ever—one of themselves, untainted by his long contact with Conservative preponderance in the Assembly; not having been induced, as he phrased it, to "cut off his tail," and as firm as ever against any such base compliance with the prevailing fashion; but it is reassuring to be able to detect the senatorial aims thinly veiled under the conventional claptrap of the demagogue; to find himself stigmatizing "revolutionists" as "a class worthy of execration," and setting before an audience commonly supposed to be at war with society such political objects as "social peace, a domestic and foreign policy, education, morality, and order." A party that cares for these things, even in its own acceptance of the terms, is less an object of suspicion and fear to reasonable, well-to-do citizens than M. Gambetta's following has been heretofore. We see that their political education has commenced, and they will not be formidable if they cease to slaughter, to plunder, and to burn, and turn to constitutionalism with a sincere heart, though they remain Red still. They were taught on Friday how to view the Conservative checks devised for the safety of the new Republic as so many means for securing the attainment of their cherished ends. By the recent enactments Republicanism is definitively established, at least in name, and no man now dare call himself a partizan of Henry V. or Napoleon III. Those hopes, together with the Septennat, "have withdrawn into the darkness." If the President of the Republic is to be chosen by the Chambers that is a guarantee against the calamity and disgrace of another Imperial plebiscite. The Senators are to be chosen, not by themselves, but by the Chief of the State, but partly by the National Assembly, and partly by the Communes, that is to say, by the councillors whom the Communes elect. Thus the municipal constituencies will at length develop into political constituencies and become emancipated from the dictation of the mayors and prefects. What better could a Communist ask? Let not Radicals then be lazily indifferent to the Senatorial elections, nor regard the new institution as a hostile bulwark, or as a Vendome column, marked for abolition at the first gleam of Radical ascendancy, but let them determine to utilize it as an excellent means of attaining the complete realization of the "conquests and principles of '89." In one word, let the Commune of Paris elect one such as M. Gambetta to the Senate. Then the Monarchists will not be able to turn the new Republic to account; and as for the seventy-five Senators to be elected by the Assembly, the orator assured his hearers that there would not be a single Bonapartist amongst them. In the concluding part of his speech he threw a sop to the German Cerberus by asserting in terms plagiarized from Dr. Falck, the complete supremacy of the State over "religious matters." French Conservatives may be congratulated on these revelations of the new policy proposed for adoption by their opponents. At all events such outspoken declarations are many times less dangerous than secret plotting.—Tablet.

BANDAGES MURDER OF A LADY.—The Court of Assizes of the Seine has just tried a band of thirteen men and one woman for a number of robberies and the murder of an old lady in Paris. The capital crime was committed under circumstances of the most atrocious deliberateness. Three of the men had heard that a Mme. Rougere, aged 76, lived alone at No. 242, Rue de Valenciennes, and possessed some property, and resolved on her death. One of them called on her under the pretext of taking the measurement of some painter's work to be done, to reconnoitre the place. Shortly after they went together one afternoon pretending that they had a bill for payment to present; she admitted them, and was putting on her spectacles to examine a paper they had given to her, when they seized her and strangled her. They then began to search the apartment, expecting to find a sum of more than 10,000 francs, but fearing that they had been seen from an opposite window they made off, taking only about 51 francs in money, which she had in her pocket, a silver mug and her wedding ring and ear drops. This occurred on the 1st of October. The police failed to discover the criminals, but about a fortnight later four men were arrested for robbery at Clamart, when one of them, named Maillot, confessed that he and two of his companions, Georges and Thauvain, were the perpetrators of the murder in the Rue de Valenciennes. The disclosures he made led to the arrest of the whole band and their being now brought to trial. The fact of Maillot having betrayed his accomplices did not save his life, as he and the two others named above have now been sentenced to death; two others of the accused are sentenced to hard labour for life; one to twenty years, one to fifteen years; one to fifteen years' imprisonment, one to six years and one to four years. Three of the men and a woman were acquitted.

SPAIN.

The Carlist war is dragging on its weary length and becoming such a perfect bore to daily newspaper readers, and still more so to their ill-fated caters, as to make them long for a sanguinary battle, or, if possible, a solution either way as a commutation devoutly to be wished. The famous Roman General Fabius Cunctator endeavoured in his days to worry Hannibal out of his life by moving constantly here and there and everywhere and never coming to close quarters; but even Fabius would have had to come up "to the scratch" if his consulate had lasted more than twelve months. Now it was exactly a year on Monday since Bilbao was relieved by General Concha, who, within less than a month from that achievement, lost his life and fame in an abortive attempt at outflanking the retreating Carlists. Since then nearly half-a-dozen commanders-in-chief have followed one after the other in rapid succession, almost as many as the British army consumes in a century. Every imaginable stratagem has been tried to strike at the heart of the Carlist strength, Estella, and each of the generalissimo has affixed his name to an egregious failure. The present one, Quesada, has as yet done even less than the Lossadas and Lazernas did before him; if there be anything masterly in inactivity, and waiting for something to turn up, Quesada may well call himself an accomplished strategist. But fortunately, or unfortunately, all these old dodges have by this time become worn and threadbare, and King Alfonso cannot afford to live *à la jour*. Something or other will have to be done sooner or later,

If it were done, when 'tis done, then it were well it were done quickly. So long as the war lasts Don Alfonso means to remain an absolute sovereign; and if Spain is to be an absolutist monarchy the people would rather have the real genuine article, in the person of the valiant Don Carlos, than put up with a chit who has no other merit than that of being his mother's son.—The Universe.

CARLIST VICTORIES.—The Secretary of the London Carlist Committee telegraphs from Ripoll as follows:—"April 29.—Victories by Saballs at Breda and Santa Coloma. Enemy 4000 strong under Arrando, lost five chief officers at Breda and 350 men at Santa Coloma. A great victory, reported from Arragon, by Castello. Enemy lost their artillery and many prisoners. Alfonso's General Delatoro killed. May 1.—Castello's victory at Tolba is confirmed. Carlists took a battalion prisoners, a battery of Flacencia guns and the enemy's baggage and music. Great rejoicing over the defeat of Arrando by Saballs." The Papal Nuncio has arrived in Madrid. He landed at Santander from the Spanish war-vessel Ferrolano. The Spanish ships in the harbour manned their yards and fired salutes in his honour. The commander of the French gun-boat Oriflamme went on board the Ferrolano to pay his respects. The Nuncio was received on shore by the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities, and the mayor welcomed him in a congratulatory speech. He was lodged at the mayor's residence, where a guard of honour was stationed to receive him. The balconies of the houses were decorated with draperies, and the church bells were rung. A Te Deum was chanted in the Cathedral. After the ceremony Mgr. Simeoni granted a 15 days' indulgence.

GERMANY.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOPS OF GERMANY FROM THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF ENGLAND.—The Catholic bishops of England, headed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, have, under date April 21, forwarded letters of sympathy and encouragement to the bishops of Germany. The document is in Latin, of which the following is the translation:—"To the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Cologne, Primate of Germany, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of England, peace and health in the Lord. Most beloved monsignor and brother, confessor of the Church of God, we salute you most affectionately, together with the rest of your brethren who are imprisoned for having defended the authority and the liberty of the Church, and with all our heart we congratulate you, and the others through you. We have read with great pleasure and approval the letters which you have directed to the Imperial Government to combat those who cavil at the dignity of the Vatican Council and of the episcopate. What we more especially admired in them was the noble protest with which you vindicated to the Sacred College of Cardinals the free power of electing the successor of St. Peter, a power entirely free from any coercion whatever. Accordingly, dearest brother, considering that your admirable letters are highly useful to the Church and are for the instruction and edification of the faithful, we the bishops of England have ordered that these same letters shall be given to our clergy and read to the people at High Mass; to this end which we greatly desire, that it may be rendered manifest to the faithful as well as to unbelievers, to those here in England and in other countries, that we, your brethren, with all our hearts, join with you both by word and by deed. Finally, not knowing how to send with security this our greeting to the other bishops of Germany, we pray you, most reverend brother, that by your courtesy and fraternal kindness you will take care that these our letters be communicated to the bishops your brethren. (Signed) HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, Archbishop of Westminster. THOMAS, Bishop of Newport. WILLIAM, Bishop of Birmingham. JAMES, Bishop of Shrewsbury. WILLIAM, Bishop of Plymouth. WILLIAM, Bishop of Clifton. FRANCIS, Bishop of Northampton. ROBERT, Bishop of Beverley. JAMES, Bishop of Exeter. JAMES, Bishop of Southwark. HERBERT, Bishop of Salford. BERNARD, Bishop of Liverpool. EDWARD, Bishop of Nottingham."

The revolutionary party which is paramount in Prussia, only regard the Constitution as mere waste paper, except when it is in perfect accord with their own wishes. The next measure against the Catholics will be, it is expected, a new Bill against the Religious Orders, after which all monasteries and convents will be destroyed within six months.—That time, however can be, at the option of Ministers, extended to two years, for "teaching orders." Congregations also which devoted themselves to the care of the sick, can get permission to remain in Germany, but that permission may be retracted at any time. The property of the convents is to be seized and employed for the members of the destroyed congregations, or for what the law determines—a very significant proviso. Every body understands from it that the Catholics of Germany may expect every tyrannical proceeding which a Revolutionary Government may deem fit to persecute their Church. Perhaps the time is not far when that same Government will not any longer think it necessary, to make laws against the Church, but will take its better measures against her without even the appearance of lawful proceedings. The Liberal papers give advice to that effect in the strongest terms.—The Berliner Burgerzeitung, for instance, says in one of its latest issues:—"we repeat always, 'the more severe measures, the better.'" By fines only we do nothing with those bishops, who swim in abundance. They must be imprisoned in the Houses of Correction, as they have deserved by their investigations and the betrayal of their country; they must be rendered innocuous for their whole lives, and they will then take no longer any pleasure in the "martyrdom" that they now undergo with great comfort, &c."

It is consoling to learn that some Protestants in the Landtag, and especially in the Herrenhaus—very few indeed but men of the highest rank in society—spoke against the Disendowment Bill. The old Herr von Gerlach made a splendid speech against it in the Landtag, in which that loyal servant of the Prussian throne and most intimate friend of Frederick William IV., was interrupted continually by the noise of the Liberals; in vain he said:—"Gentlemen, I beg of you your kind indulgence on account of my age of eighty years, sixty of which I have spent in the service of the king." In the Herrenhaus (House of Lords), Herr von Kleist-Retzow, although a Protestant spoke also against the Bill, and stated that the Protestant Church had been hurt more by the "religious-war" than even the Catholic church, which he confessed he admired on account of its strength shown in the struggle and its admirable organization.—Also the Protestant Count Zeer Lippe made a speech against the Bill. He said, "that it would, generally speaking, have no success at all; that the war against the Catholic Church would come to be finished not by laws but by guns; and that the struggle in Germany would become an International one." On April 11th, the congregation at Kwitz (near Kahme) were being Mass, when an unknown priest entered the Church and solemnly proclaimed, in the Polish language, the Major Excommunication against the "Government priest" of the neighboring

parish, Kahme, Constantine Kick. It ran as follows:—"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen. By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the legitimate spiritual administration of the Arch-diocese, I announce to you that the priest Kick, having, as you know left the Diocese of Breslau, notwithstanding the prohibition of his bishop, and without his permission, and having come to Kahme, has not been installed by the legitimate ecclesiastical, but by civil authority only; and has, contrary to the prescriptions of the Holy Catholic Church, and notwithstanding the explicit protest of the ecclesiastical authority, usurped the administration of the church and parish of Kahme. By these proceedings, and because of the great scandal he has given to the parishioners and to all the faithful, the priest Kick has incurred those ecclesiastical punishments, with which our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., has threatened such intruders in his Encyclical of the 19th of February of the present year." (here followed the passage of the present Encyclical).—"By virtue, therefore, of the Holy Father's own judgment, which you have just read, the priest Kick has incurred the Major Excommunication, viz., he is excluded from the Catholic Church and all his spiritual functions, such as imparting holy Baptism, saying Mass, hearing confession and giving absolution, distributing Holy Communion, administering to the sick, burying the dead, and the like, are all sacrilegious; all those also, who participate in such sacrilegious functions of the priest Kick, though being a priest, has no faculty to absolve; therefore, if anyone of you, or anyone belonging to the parish of Kahme, has unknowingly made confession to him, such person is to know that the absolution he got from him is invalid before God, and that he must once more confess the same sins to some legitimate priest. Further, I admonish you, that for the sake of your souls' salvation, you must abstain from all intercourse with this excommunicated priest, and you must also intimate the same to those who are not present here, especially the unhappy parishioners of Kahme. Yet, keep peaceful, and abstain from all attacks and excesses, by which affairs would grow but worse; the same you must also recommend to the parishioners of Kahme. Pray also immediately to God, that He may soon grant the priest Kick the grace to change his mind, and to renounce as soon as possible the usurped parish, nor delay until God's chastisement overcomes him. For I tell you, if he does not do penance and make amends for the evil he has done, Almighty God will by His tremendous chastisement crush him, as I am this moment, dashing to pieces this candle." That publication together with the symbolical act which concluded it, did not fail to make a powerful impression upon the bystanders' minds. And, while crying and lamentations filled the sanctuary, the unknown priest disappeared as silently as he had come, and left no trace behind him.—Corr. of Catholic Times.

SWITZERLAND.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOPS OF SWITZERLAND FROM THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF ENGLAND.—The cardinal archbishop of Westminster and his twelve suffragans have, under date 21st ult., addressed the following letter, in Latin and translated:—"To the Bishops of the Catholic Church in Switzerland, who combat gloriously for the faith, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of England, health and peace in the Lord. Venerable and very dear Brothers,—Be not astonished at the terrible trial which has commenced for you. If Almighty God has chosen you in preference to others, it is in order that you may contribute to the peace, to the strength and to the glory of the Church. You are for us a model of constancy and your conduct is a most encouraging example for our fidelity. It is not now against heretics and schismatics attached to their ancient errors that you have to fight, for your enemies in Switzerland have long since abandoned all unity and all revealed truth. Those who persecute you are the children of the world and of its principles, and it is inevitable for them to do the works of their father. Their perverted minds and their depraved hearts endeavour to make the name of Jesus disappear, and to place every obstacle to His Divine reign upon the earth. They would dethrone the King of eternal glory in order to deify the state and adore the god Cæsar. Assuredly the unhappy father of Swiss heresy, Calvin, would have great difficulty in recognizing his children. It was not without reason that he did not recognize for human liberty the right of free-will; all Calvinists deny to Christians, or endeavour to deprive them, of all liberty. Do not trouble yourselves, beloved brothers; what passes now can only serve to manifest more resplendently your faith, and to render more conspicuous that zeal for souls which so fervently animates your priests. They form, indeed, a striking contrast to that troop of feeble apostates and of simonists, already deprived according to the laws of the Church of God, of all ministry, either pastoral or sacerdotal, who sully and profane the sanctuaries of Switzerland, thanks to the favour and good pleasure of the government. Their odious perfidy renders more evident to the Catholic world your lively faith and your constant fidelity to Jesus Christ and to His Vicar. That is why, venerable lords and beloved brothers, we associate ourselves daily, by our prayers, with your glorious fate and with your persecutions; we implore the Lord to restore peace to your illustrious and beloved Church. If in the midst of your grief and afflictions the love of your brethren, who fight with you with all their hearts, can afford you any consolation, hold it for certain that never shall we in any way fail in this part of our duty." [Here follow the signatures as in the address to the German Prelates.]—The Universe.

ITALY.

FRENCH PILGRIMS.—Four hundred pilgrims from the diocese of Montpellier in France are now in Rome. They went to the Chiesa Nuova on the morning of the 17th, where Mass was celebrated and communion administered by the Bishop of Montpellier. The subterranean church of San Clemente was illuminated for the benefit of the pilgrims on the 20th, and Benediction was given by the Prior (Father Mullooly) in one of the underground chapels, a function which had, probably, not been performed for the space of a thousand years before. On Wednesday, the 21st, the pilgrims went to St. Paul's outside the Walls, where seats had been specially prepared in the space behind the High Altar. Vespers were beautifully sung by the choir of St. Peter's, and the Bishop of Montpellier pontificated, and gave Benediction at the close. The French Ambassador, Madame de Courcelles, and other distinguished persons, were present. ARRIVALS.—The Bishop of Clifton (Dr. Clifford) has arrived at the English College, Rome. The Bishops of Salford and Nottingham have also arrived. THE PARLIAMENT.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of April refused to admit the reading of a bill introduced by Petrucci della Gattina for the purpose of altering the famous law of the Guaranties. The mover of the bill proposed to abolish the articles 1, 2, and 3, 7, 8, 10, and 15, articles which secure to Pius IX. his sovereign rights and immunities, and which endow the Pope with a State pension, leaving them in force merely for the life of the present Pontiff. The Law of Guaranties has now been in existence for four years, and already three attempts have been made to abrogate it. The first was in February, 1873, when Benedict Castiglia introduced a project, the first article of which was: "The Law of Guaranties is abolished." The second was on the 4th of December, 1873, when

Guerrieri-Gonzaga made a distinction between the Guaranties, saying he proposed to demonstrate that the Law of Guaranties was a law of public universal right in its first part but not in its second part, for no one of his political friends would have voted for it if they thought it diminished the internal public right of Italy. This third attempt, which for the present has failed, may at any time be renewed. The legal number of Deputies were got together on the 16th of April, on which day 219 out of 508 members were present. Of the 219 no less than 162 voted in favour of the new conscription law which will be such a blow to the Catholic Church in Italy. Fifty-seven Deputies voted against it. It is noteworthy that a great number of licences to be absent (congedi) were recently granted to the Deputies, and that these absent members were excluded from consideration in determining the legal number to form the quorum.—Roman Cor. of London Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 19.—Jeremiah Hamilton, a well-known colored broker and banker of Wall Street, died here to-day, of pneumonia, at the advanced age of 62. He was said to be the richest colored man in the United States and was reputed to be worth nearly \$2,000,000. He had formerly been a slave in the West Indies. He leaves two educated and accomplished daughters, and at one time offered a large sum of money to any white man who would marry one of them.

A man picked the pocket of Mrs. Towle, a milliner in Saco, Me., of \$200 at Portland, the other day, but she swung her arms around his neck and hugged him so that he was glad to give up the cash and run.

The N. Y. Herald, May 17, says:—Among the passengers who arrived in this city yesterday, by the West India mail steamer Alps, was the well-known Cuban patriot General Rafael Quesada, who landed the first expedition of the Virginus in Cuba. On the second and ill-fated expedition of that vessel the son of his brother Manuel Quesada, a lad of some fifteen years, met his death with heroic bravery. The widow of President Cespedes, of Cuba Libre, residing in this city, is his sister. It is reported that General Quesada has been engaged while abroad making arrangements toward obtaining material aid for the Cuban cause, and working in co-operation with his brother Manuel, former Generalissimo of the Cuban liberating forces, who is now in South America.

LOST ON THE CADIZ.—New York, May 13.—Among the passengers lost by the wreck of s.s. Cadiz while on her way to Lisbon for this port, was John Morse, of Detroit, Michigan.

The New Orleans Picayune says the fruit yield this season will be quadruple that of last year, and the largest ever known in the South. Peaches and grapes will be especially abundant.

THE LINCOLN SANITY CASE.—CHICAGO, Ill., May 19.—In the County Court the trial of the question of sanity of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. Proceedings were based on petition filed by Robert T. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary L. Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding \$75,000, that she is non compos mentis, and incapable of managing her estate, and praying the issuance of an order for a warrant to test the question of her sanity. The petition was accompanied by a certificate of the family physician, Dr. Isham, to the effect that she examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of opinion that she was insane and a fit subject for Hospital treatment. Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln which commenced at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, and which have become more marked as time progresses. She imagines she hears voices in the wall, that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel, and that she was the victim of poisoning plots, &c. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited and she will be removed to the hospital at Batavia.

BURNING ST. PAUL, MINN., May 19.—Destructive fires are raging in the woods along the Lake Superior and Michigan Railroad, near the North Pacific Junction. Upwards of 1,300 cords of wood have been burned and several lumbering outfits destroyed.

The Rival Babies.

THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE RECENT BABY SHOW IN DETROIT.

Uncle Luther Beecher's grand co-operative baby show, which was to have been one of the features of the poultry and dog exposition at the Young Men's Hall, is not visible to the naked eye as yet, but it came near making a start on Saturday afternoon. Two women with babies entered the parlor set aside for the little poppy-woysies, and taking seats on opposite sides of the room, proceeded to stare at each other coldly and suspiciously. One was a tall female with auburn hair, and the other was a little lump of a woman with very black eyes and a determined look. Although they were alone in the room, neither spoke, but they commenced to unpack their offspring.

The auburn-haired lady finally produced from the midst of innumerable wrappings a pale, scrawny-looking infant, wearing considerable gold chain and an expression of settled melancholy. The other baby was a chip of the old block, so to speak—a corpulent cherub, with puffy cheeks and big eyes who proceeded to suck its fat thumbs with much composure.

The silence was becoming oppressive when the tall woman broke it. She remarked with affected solicitude:—"What is the matter with your baby mum? The poor little thing looks quite unwell."

The little woman's black eyes snapped but she answered with forced composure:—"Minerva Geraldine was never sick a day in her life, Madame, and she is sixteen months and ten days old. Has your little one been ailing long?"

The tall woman's hair began to rise up, but she pretended to be looking to see where the pin was pricking her sad-faced babe, and made no reply. Presently she wound the infant's gold chain around her finger in an abstracted manner, so that the other would see.

The rival mother produced a coral necklace with a blue locket, and carelessly clasping it about Minerva Geraldine's neck.

Then the other in tones of alarm exclaimed, "Why, Alphonso, you have lost your little gold ring?" Alphonso who was about thirteen months old, vouchsafed no reply, but only looked sad, and his mother, after a brief search, produced the ring from a needle-case, and with a glance of triumph forced it on his finger.

The little woman was pale, but compressed her lips with stern determination. Reaching down into her basket she brought a silver mug and a wax doll with real hair. She trembled with excitement, for she had shown her full stand. She won; the silver mug settled it.

"Did you intend to put that overgrown monstrosity on exhibition here?" inquired the fury-haired female glaring wildly at her rival.

"Why don't you hire out your living skeleton to a side-show?" screamed the little woman, her eyes snapping with rage.

"Woman!"

"Creature!"

It looked as if there might be bloodshed, and a humane reporter, who had overheard the wrangle, rushed in to interfere.

"Is my babe a living skeleton?"

"Is my little darling a monstrosity?"

Both interrogatories rang out simultaneously with a shrillness that drowned the yelping of the canines and the crowing of the prize roosters in the next department.

"Ladies," said he, with an expression of great solicitude, "they are both angels. But for heaven's sake do not detain me, for I have just been exposed to the scariest fever."

And each exasperated female clutched up her baby and nursing-bottle and basket, and bounced out.—Detroit Post.

She Wanted a Divorce.

She was fair, robust and as fresh as a "morning glory." She rushed in upon him while he was deeply immersed in the problematic rights of landlord against tenant. He is a prominent political lawyer; she is a beautiful young child of nature from the Platte Canon.

She blushed, he bowed; she cashed to the right and subsided into a convenient seat; he closed his half-covered volume of Illinois reports, and arose with one hand under his coat-tail and the other extended, ready for a fee.

"Good morning, Madam."

"Are you Mr. T., the lawyer?"

"That is my name, madam. What can I do for you?"

"Well, sir, I'm the wife of old man N., up the Platte. I married the old man two weeks ago last Friday, and I don't like it. I want a divorce. How much is it?"

The excited lady here pulled out an old tobacco pouch, round which a piece of buckskin string was coiled, and proceeded to untie it. The young "limb of the law," whose eyes had been wandering in a wondering way over the strange apparition, stammeringly replied:

"Why, really, my dear misses—beg pardon, but I forgot your name."

"I ain't misses no longer. I am Miss Bella Ann P., of Littleton, and I want a divorce, and am willing to pay for it."

"Be patient, my dear Miss P., and I will advise with you."

"I don't want no advice. I want a divorce against old man N. He ain't the sort of man I thought he was. He ain't rich, and is stingier than a Texan cow. So I left him and went over to Bar Creek to Arthur Bunkie's mother. Arthur used to like me before I married old Jacob N., and now I want a divorce."

The lawyer reasoned with the excited young lady, and assured her that he would be only too happy to file her application. The angry young daughter of the mountains listened impatiently to the counsel of the young lawyer with the fury of a young lioness. At last she burst forth:

"Can't get no divorce unless more cause, can't I? Then I'll tell you, mister lawyer, I'll get it anyhow. Arthur told me how to get it: I can send him to the Canon City penitentiary, and can get a divorce on it. He traps trout, he does, and I can prove it on him, for I got him to make the trap and helped him to do it, and I can prove it. Now," said the brilliant young amazon, "can't I have a divorce and let the old man go to Canon City?"

The young lawyer thought she could, and at once wrote a letter to the "old man" advising him to let the young girl go.—Denver Democrat.

TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

The following persons will confer a favor by forwarding their present address to the True Witness Office, as the Publisher is anxious to communicate with them:—

P. J. O'Shea, supposed to be about St. Thomas. Joseph Kelly, when last heard of was Station Master at Port Dalhousie.

Thomas Duignan, when last heard of was P. M. at Nenagh Co. Grey. Thomas Nelson, when last heard of was at Kettle Mills.

Robert Kennedy, when last heard of was at Nobleton. Daniel McCarthy, when last heard of was at Hawkesville.

D. Shea, Pensioner, removed from Guelph.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.—In the Parish of St. Bernard de Lacolle, P.Q., there are vacancies for four FEMALE TEACHERS, capable of teaching French and English. The Schools commence on the 1st of July next. Also for the Model School in the Village of Lacolle, P.Q., a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Diploma, and capable of Teaching French and English, to whom a liberal salary will be given; School to be vacant on the 1st of July next. Application (post paid) to made to DAVID LARREAULT, Chairman School Commissioners, Lacolle. 38-2

INFORMATION WANTED OF THOMAS MCGOVERN, SON OF Edward McGovern, of Glangerville, parish of Templeport, Co. Caran, who came to this country about thirty-four years ago; got married about four years, afterwards, to Mary McGarr, Young street, Toronto, Canada West. Last heard from, about twenty years ago, was living in Georgetown, Canada West. His sister Bridget would like to hear from him. Address JAMES MCGOVERN, Rochester, Olmstead Co. Minn.

WANTED.—for School Section No. 2, Chapeau Village, a MALE TEACHER holding a First Class Certificate, to whom a liberal Salary will be given. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. TERENCE SMITH, Sec.-Pro., 5-3 School Corporation, Allumette Island.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of JAMES CONOLON, formerly of the Parish of Killyshanny, County Clare, Ireland, who left about 30 years ago for Lower Canada; and also of Mrs. FRANCIS DAVIS (maiden name Conolon), James' sister, who is presumed to be in Upper Canada. Information concerning them or any of their family will be received by their brother Michael, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, P.Q. 39-3 Toronto papers please copy.

TEACHER WANTED.—To teach English, and a little French, in a Common School. Applicant must state salary required. C. BARSALOU, 39-3 Calumet Island, 26th April, 1875.

READERS OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE \$1.50 per year. P. CALLAHAN, Publisher, MONTREAL. Sample Copies FREE.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of THOMAS BADENACH, an insolvent, and THOMAS LESLIE, both of the City of Montreal as well individually as having carried on business as hardware merchants under the name of THOMAS BADENACH & Co.

Insolvents, Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvents have filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of their creditors, as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within three judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said three days expiring on Monday the 9th day of June the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Interim Assignee.

Montreal 17 May, 1875. 40-2