

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

May, 12.—There is much agitation at Paris in consequence of the general election. Four public meetings, in different parts of the city, have been dispersed by the police.

It is difficult, however, not to entertain some hope of a political change after our general election. The personal government cannot last; that is the motto of all people, and of all parties, even of the Imperialists. To vote against the will of the Emperor has been too much for the present Legislature up to its last day—for we can scarcely admit the bare possibility of the rejection of the Jubilee Law, which is to be discussed to day and Monday; but to agree with the Emperor on the matter of personal government was also too much even for that House. The next will come with six years of assured existence before it, and, even if composed of official members, it cannot avoid feeling on that subject like the whole public, including men who have concurred, like M. Maupas, in the *coup d'état* and in the suppression of Parliamentary government. It is quite true that our peasantry—that is, the numerical majority of the electors—do not know what Parliamentary government is, and are unable to claim it expressly by their vote; but it is not less true that to stand obstinately upon that bare fact and to take no account of the unanimous and strong opinion of the middle classes against personal government is an imprudence, and would become a danger in the long run. The truth is that the Emperor is sincerely prejudiced against the Constitutional system, and firmly convinced that he has discovered and established a much better one. But he knows quite well that the general opinion does not agree with his own, and the trace of a wholesome discouragement on that point is felt in these words of his, quoted in the curious book of M. Olivier:—"What I have just conceded is very important, but you will see that as long as I have not fallen into the old groove of Parliamentary government they will say and believe that I have done nothing." If one considers the strong opinion of the enlightened part of the nation on the subject, and the irritation which arises out of its legal weakness through the working of our electoral system, one must feel that the time is come to return to the old groove, and that to persevere in the new way of personal government is rather unsafe. But it is also to be understood that the Emperor is desirous, before all other considerations, to secure a devoted and truly dynastic House, with which he could safely attain the day when his son shall be of age and fit to be associated with his government in order to facilitate the transmission of the crown. The general result of the next elections will most likely bring him the security he wants, and then one of those *motu proprio's* of which he is so fond will probably restore to us that Parliamentary government which we are plainly unable to achieve, with such unequal arms, on our very unfair electoral battle-ground. This is the reasoning of our Liberal Imperialists, sincerely averse from personal government, and still more from revolutions. Is it a true view of the future, or a dream? Time will show.—Times Cor.

THE FREE CHURCH IN THE FREE STATE.—The *Journal de Paris* observes with justice that the formula now in fashion, "separation of the Church and State," is as vague as the rallying cry of the philosophers of the 16th and 18th centuries, of liberty of worship and liberty of conscience, was clear and precise. In fact, when we come to inquire what is meant by this "separation," we receive as many answers as there are schools among the politicians of the day. In Italy, the debate on the Clerical Corporation Bill teaches us that it means the removal of every guarantee which may exist for the free exercise of the Church's mission, at the same time that all the shackles cast round her by former Governments are maintained. To the observation that, if all the privileges of the clergy are abolished, their freedom of action should be restored, the reply has been repeatedly made, in the Florentine Chamber, that the Church is a hostile power, and must accordingly be maintained in a position of servitude to the State. This is almost as crude as the profession of faith recently made by the advanced Radicals of Geneva, who stated that, by the separation of Church and State, they meant the retention by the State, at the same time, of all privileges and rights whatsoever of which it has ever been possessed whether of nomination or otherwise, and whether they have been admitted by the Church or not.

CENTENARY OF BONAPARTE.—Napoleon intends that France shall celebrate the Centenary of Bonaparte on the 15th of August next. The *Paris* informs us that the Emperor, Empress, and all the members of his family are to go in pilgrimage to Corsica for the occasion. Cardinal Bonaparte is to perform the religious function; the municipality of Paris is to vote a sum of money to bear proportion to the splendour of the festival. The *Presse* says that there is to be a general amnesty given to political prisoners and to the gentlemen of the press who are now in gaol, and that the Legion of Honour is to swell its ranks to unusual proportions. An extra pension of £10 a year is to be paid to "all soldiers of the Republic and the First Empire." The Emperor writes to M. Rouher: "The great figure of Napoleon guides and protects us. It has made me what I am." To recall grand historical memories is to strengthen faith in the future; to do homage to the memory of great men is to recognize the most brilliant manifestations of the Divine Will. The Emperor has taken his cue from Rome. France is his church, Bonaparte is more to him than Peter the Fisherman. "To celebrate the centenary," he says, "of the birth of the man who called France 'la grande nation' is to me a 'sacred duty,' in which the whole country will willingly assist." The Emperor is quite right to look after the stability of his dynasty, and to play off any gammon which he thinks will secure it. But the best security for his throne lies in his upholding the throne of Peter: though neither he nor M. de Lavalette seem to see this.—*Tablet*.

SPAIN.

All hopes of bringing in a King with even the faintest semblance of good will and unanimity have for ever vanished. And yet a Republic is an abyss into which the most daring are afraid to plunge. Under such circumstances, the upshot can hardly be expected to spring from calm and legal deliberation. It is a kno to be out with the sword; for, if the Reduplicans would lead us to anarchy, the Monarchists have no resource save in a military dictatorship. All the signs of the times point but too clearly to this last-named consummation.—*Times Cor.*

amongst foreign royalists, as neither candidature is growing up specially in the shade of this *Tablet's* bore; if we may call him so, he is the Duke of Medina Celi, the first of the nobility, of Spain, and the direct legitimate representative of her ancient kings. It is asserted in political circles that he has made it a condition of his candidature that he should not be canvassed in the public journals, and we have reason to believe that he will have the support of the middle-class and of the Unionists of this party, who have a majority over any other section in the Cortes. A purely Spanish Sovereign, and one of the native royal blood, would offer a solution of the difficulty very flattering to the national *amour-propre*, and the proposal should it be seriously made, is as likely to be successful as any other which has been suggested.—*Tablet*.

INFAMOUS IN THE CORTES.—S. Diaz Quintero, a member of the Spanish Cortes, has given us a rich specimen of the kind of enlightenment which the destruction of the rights of the Church is to secure to Spain. In the recent debate on the Religious Communities, having at heart, no doubt, the education of his party, Don Diaz proclaimed his creed in the following terms: "I must declare that between my humble person and religious ideas there is nothing whatever is common. I profess no religion, for I maintain that all religions are equally contrary to morality. I am not an atheist, for I decline, even that amount of relation with any creed which is implied by its negation. There is nothing novel or original in this blasphemy, except that it is uttered in the Spanish Cortes. Another deputy, Senor Orsiera, took upon himself to walk in the same path of infamy, and attempted to instruct the Cortes by a lesson from his own experience. 'In dissecting bodies,' said the unhappy man, 'I have never met with a soul.' Shortly after uttering this blasphemy God struck the wretched man with a mortal illness. Finding himself on the point of death, he sent for the Bishop of Jaen to hear his confession; and our Madrid correspondent tells us that he desired the Bishop to publish everywhere, even in the midst of the Cortes, his retraction of his blasphemous utterances and his sincere repentance. We record these facts for the consideration of the 'Protestant Alliance,' which we are assured by a correspondent in Spain pays 6,000 dollars a year to S. Castelar as the advocate of their peculiar ideas.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence, April 22.—The telegraph has conveyed to you the outline of Count Digny's financial statement, and the subsequent fall of nearly half per cent. in the Italian funds seems to show that the first impression made by it upon the public was not favourable. And yet it can hardly be said that the state of affairs was generally assumed to be better than the Minister showed it to be, or that the remedies he proposes are less palatable than might have been anticipated. Few persons were so sanguine as to believe the deficit for 1869 would be, as at first estimated, only from 10 to 20 millions of francs. It proves to be at least 100 millions, or, deducting 80 millions of taxes passed from 1869 to 1868, about 20 millions. Three millions sterling is not a small deficit for Italy, but how happy should we be were that the whole excess on the wrong side of the ledger! When investigating the financial state of this country one has to deal with uncovered liabilities, existent and prospective, of startling magnitude, until one scarcely wonders at the desperation of those who ask—as has been repeatedly asked within the last three days—whether the best plan was not at once to declare the country insolvent, and offer 3 per cent. to the holders of 5 per cent. Stock. Are we not, say the Pessimists, merely increasing our difficulties by a vain struggle for extinction? More courageous spirits, and of these are Count Digny, think it their duty to fight to the last before admitting the battle lost. This is brave, in presence of an accumulated deficit of 25 millions sterling, or about one year's revenue. If that sum can be obtained we shall be clear of arrears, delivered from the forced paper currency, and it is hoped, able to pay our way for the future. It must be remembered that if Italy has hitherto escaped bankruptcy, it has been solely by alienating national property, lands, railroads, and finally the ecclesiastical estates—for the most part upon terms no better than needy borrowers habitually pay to rapacious lenders. For years past she has been a fine milch cow to the capitalists. She has now to make the most of her last resource, the Church property, and this is one of the means by which Count Digny meets the present difficulty.—*Times Cor.*

Finally a forced loan of 330 millions at 6 per cent interest, to be paid by instalments extending over the four years 1871-1874, and to be paid off in 10 years beginning with 1881, completes Count Digny's plan by meeting anticipated deficits. You were informed early in March that a forced loan, to be raised at a future date, would probably figure in the combinations of the Italian Finance Minister, but here the project does not appear to have got on, and when it was announced on Wednesday in the Chamber it produced a very strong and unpleasant sensation of surprise. Contrary to what he is believed at one time to have intended, the Minister asked for no fresh taxes but the forced loan is, in fact, a tax, and against it may be urged that it falls heaviest upon the classes already most severely burdened.

THE MAZZINIAN MOVEMENT.—The last scene in the drama of Italian politics is the arrest at Milan of several alleged conspirators, and at Naples of a Countess Garaciolo on a similar charge. The evidence on which the Government have laid their hands goes to prove that the plot had an extensive ramifications, and that the army had been considerably tampered with. It appears that the class of non-commissioned officers are exceptionally open to this class of temptation, for, in this instance, as has always been the case in other countries, revolutionized, or attempted to be revolutionized, by the secret societies, they were to have borne a prominent part in the insurrection, and form a large proportion of the persons arrested. At Milan the usual "mise en scene" was prepared. Orsini bombs were ready, barricades marked out, and the city divided into centres of action. It has been well known to the authorities for some time past that the secret societies were actively at work, and had parcelled out the kingdom into four great districts, in each of which a central committee of direction was installed. The resources at the command of Government have, however, been sufficient up to the present time to prevent any serious apprehension of the success of an outbreak, which, however, if it had taken place, would infallibly have caused considerable bloodshed and grave injury to the public credit.

THE ITALIAN CONSPIRACIES.—An Italian correspondent, writing on the 21st ult., says it was proposed by the Milan conspirators to assassinate the prefect and leading authorities, and amidst the confusion and terror thus caused to proclaim a republic. Amongst others, a Mr. Nathan, an Englishman, has been arrested; very compromising documents were found in his possession. At Ancona also, the police have been the active, and arrested two of the reputed leaders of the Mazzinian party. Several houses have been searched for arms and incendiary documents, with partial success. A dastardly attempt was made on the night of the 18th to upset the special train by which the King of Italy was travelling to Naples, but fortunately it was thwarted by the vigilance of one of the men employed on the line. A large quantity of stones had been piled up across the rails, within a tunnel through which the train had to pass, near the station of Foglia. The signalman stationed there discovered the plot, and stopped the train before it had reached the tunnel. After the obstruction had been removed, the train proceeded on its way.

INTERNAL WAR AGAINST ROME.—External attacks against the Rome of the Pontiffs having proved abortive the revolutionary party are now going to make an internal assault upon it. The deputy Giarozzi declared in so many words before the

Chamber that the project of law for carrying off clerics from the seminary to make soldiers of them is directed to this end. He said the projected reform was an act of justice, the restoration of the principles of liberty; they had proclaimed a strange kind of liberty certainly, and the first step in that pacific revolution that internal expedition against Rome, without which the great question would never be entirely settled. That means of course, as we cannot get the Pope's kingdom from him, let us rob him of souls; as we cannot disarm his soldiers, let us diminish the number of his priests. And then he went on to talk of violent Enzyclieas, vituperating allocutions, thundering excommunications and of Pius IX. offering his Jubilee Mass with his hands yet red with the blood of Monti and Tognetti!

We hear little now of the felicitations with which the King of Italy was greeted after he had plundered the Holy See of its patrimony. About the time the robbery was perpetrated, Victor Emmanuel was a prime favourite with the English press and people. Italy under his sway was to be regenerated; the natives, after the sleep of ages, were to resume their old position and dignity in Europe; commerce was to bring wealth to its seaports; agriculture was to enrich the tillers of the soil, and happiness was to be the lot of all. This was the fancy picture painted by all who were inimical to the mild and parental sway of the Sovereign Pontiff. But the hard reality of facts presents a condition of the society the very reverse of all this. The Italians have made their choice, and what do we see? The whole country in a state of incipient rebellion, taxes so heavy and so oppressive that they have literally to be collected, as the tithes used to be in Ireland, at the point of the bayonet; and while the cost of the army and navy is intolerably in excess of the requirements of the nation, retrenchment is impossible, for if these safeguards were withdrawn the nation would rise in its indignation and push the King from his throne. This is a pleasant and a pretty state of things for the 'No-Popery' haters; but it is one for which every reflecting man was prepared whose eyes were not blinded by passions and prejudice.—*Northern Press*.

ROME. April 23rd, 1869.—The Pope received the deputations of the Italian cities on Wednesday last. The scene of enthusiasm was something indescribable. Most of the deputations belonged to the annexed provinces of Bologna, the Romagna, the Marche, and Legations, formerly the Dominions of the Pope. They threw themselves on their knees before the Holy Father, declaring their desire to return to his rule, and live and die under it. The Piedmontese, Milanese, and Venetian deputations joined in the cry, "We also are with the Pope (l'Anche noi altri siamo coi Papi)." The Pope replied by saying that he, too, was with his children in the terrible struggle which seems to be opening in Italy, and that they must prepare for it by prayer, and by a courageous and manly spirit of faith, and charity, drawing others over to the right side, and remaining firm themselves in it.

The movement in Italy for the Pope is the most important possible, as it proves that even patriotism goes hand in hand with loyalty, and that, after all the factions of the sect, the youth of Italy is not with Mazzini but with Peter.

The heroism of the Zouaves and of the youths of Northern Europe, has had an effect on that of Italy; we cannot overrate, and should another Mentana be fought, there will be an Italian counterpoise to the volunteers of Garibaldi. Nothing, however, has made a greater impression on Italians, than the enrolment of English Catholics in the Papal service accustomed as they have been to all sorts of bad examples from English Protestants in the Garibaldian legion &c. It is well they should see there is equal energy among Catholics of other countries than France and Holland, and the good old little contingent does, or will do, as it increases is not to be estimated.—*Cor. of Northern Press*.

The Great Nourishing Organ must do its whole duty, or general debility will be the consequence. Food must be properly digested and assimilated, otherwise the blood will be poor, the circulation languid, the body's strength, and the mind in a partial stupor. Rouse the latent energy of the stomach and keep the bowels free with Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and a rapid increase of physical vigor and intellectual energy will be experienced. Their success in cases of general debility is proverbial; and as the blood needs enriching and vitalizing in cases of this kind the auxiliary aid of the great detergent, Bistol's Sarsaparilla, will be found extremely useful.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS.—Twenty-five years ago Europe supplied America with perfumes. The essences, &c., made in the United States previous to that time were scarcely merchantable at home, and were never exported. Mark the change! Within the period mentioned Murray & Latham's Florida Water has driven the floral waters of France and Germany out of the markets of this hemisphere. It is admitted by the ladies (and their decision in a case of this kind admits of no appeal) to be a perfume superior to all other in the important particulars of delicacy, salubrity, and permanence. In spite of legitimate competition, in spite of the efforts of imitators and counterfeiters, it has obtained the proud position of the standard perfume of the Western World. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Latham & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LATHAM'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Latham & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal.—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THEY NEVER REAPPEAR!—Eruptive and ulcerous maladies are banished forever by Bristol's Sarsaparilla. They never reappear, either in their original shape or in a new form. This is not the case when mercury or any other mineral agent is employed. Suppressed at one point, the disease crops out at another. In many cases it is transferred from the surface to the bones, or from the external fleshy fibre to the vital organs. The secondary systems which so often follow mercurial suppression, are as dangerous as the

obstinate as the original disease. This great Vegetable Depurative does not drive back the disorder or scatter its seeds through the system. It is an anti-torpid. When its work is done it is done thoroughly.

Agents for Montreal.—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the utmost confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD? Does your little one become paler and more emaciated every day? Has it a bad breath? Does it start and grind its teeth during sleep? If so the cause is Worms, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but be careful, do not administer the dangerous wormifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy "Devins' Vegetable Worm Pasterils" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionery, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind of worm.

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the thing needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle.—Sold by all Druggists.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of "GUTHRIE & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Isidore Ritchot.

Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ISAIE RITCHOT,
By MOREAU, OUMET, & LACOSTE,
Attorneys ad litem.
Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal, }
In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman.

Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPHEN J. LYMAN.
By his Attorneys ad litem,
A. & W. ROBERTSON.
Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter THOMAS MOOREHEAD, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that the insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co partner in the late firm of McCulloch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk),

an Insolvent.

And **JAMES COURT,**
Assignee

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of June next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK.
By his attorneys ad litem,
PERKINS & RAMSAY.
Montreal 14th April 1869. 2m37.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals,
CHEAP, FOR CASH.
J. LANE & CO.,
St. Roch, Quebec.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of P. Jules Godin of St. Eustache District of Terrebonne.
An Insolvent.
The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Jacques Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next at three o'clock P.M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU,
Official Assignee.
2m38
Montreal, 26 April 1869

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

An Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN,
By O. AUGÉ,
Attorney ad litem.
2m31.
Montreal 3rd March 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Onezime Thibaudan, Esq, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent.
On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

ONEZIME THIBAUDEAU, Esq,
By his Attorney ad litem,
L. L. CORBELL.
2m33.
Montreal, 15th March, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }

In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnership with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of "Lambert and Deslongchamps."

Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

FLORIDE DESLONGCHAMPS
By L. L. CORBELL,
Attorney ad litem.
2m31
Montreal March 5th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, }
In the matter of Godfroi Lacas.

An Insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above act.

GODFROI LACAS.
By O. AUGÉ,
Attorney ad litem.
2m31
Montreal 3rd March 1869.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.
The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock:—
200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 1/2 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 250,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 12 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Batternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawm Laths; Lot of Sawm and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 4 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BERNARD,
19 Notre Dame Street,
An 362 Craig Street, Viger Square.
December 13, 1867. 12m

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

This College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.
Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1862, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.
Besides the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.
Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.
For Day Scholars, \$3.00 per month.
For Half-Boarders, 7.00 "
For Boarders, 15.00 "
Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON, Ont.
Under the immediate Supervision of the Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance).
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.