

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 25.—Twelve members of a Select Socialist Society have been arrested at Ydes. Two of the prisoners are Spaniards and style themselves representatives of the Government at Madrid. Other arrests in the same quarter are reported.

YVESALLIERS, March 27.—The Assembly to-day rejected a motion made by the Left for the abolition of the state of siege.

PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis and Elpaso RR. case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont is condemned in contumacia to five years imprisonment. The other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the Court.

The newspaper L'Union says that Marshal Bazaine will soon be released from imprisonment on parole. The government authorities at Bayonne have seized a quantity of cartridges destined for the Carlist insurrectionists in Spain.

PARIS, MARCH 10.—For the last two days the newspapers have maintained a profound silence in regard to the health of the President, a silence which has rather increased than diminished the anxiety which prevail in certain quarters, but which I have reason to believe proceeds from the injunction of M. Thiers to cense the system hitherto pursued of giving false information, and, instead, to give none at all. It is only natural that the people who are most solicitous about his health are those whom it affects peculiarly, and the tender and sympathetic inquiries which are made from the Bourse in regard to every new phase of his indisposition would lead one to imagine that stockbrokers were the most soft-hearted set of men in the world. They remind me of a case which once came to my notice in America, where a boat containing two men was upset in a rapid river opposite to a group of persons, some of whom seemed hesitating whether or not to dash into the foaming torrent at the peril of their own lives to save them. They were decided to do so by the frantic shouts of a man who rushed madly to the bridge, exclaiming "Save the man with the red hair!" The exertions which were made in consequence of his earnest appeals proved successful, and the red-haired individual, in an exhausted condition, was safely landed. "He owes me \$18," said his rescuer, drawing a long breath, and looking approvingly at his assistants. The red-haired man's friend did not seem to have a creditor present, and, in default of a competing claim, was allowed to pay his debt to nature. "And I'll tell you what it is, stranger," said the narrator of the foregoing incident, complacently drawing a moral therefrom, which exactly applies to the French public and the President, "a man'll never know how much he is beloved if he don't make his life valuable to his friends as well as to his self." But the fact is that the President is decidedly better; there are one or two symptoms, nevertheless, which for a man of his age are serious, but for the present all danger is over, and we may hope that the trinitate to which I alluded in a late letter will not become necessary.—From Times Correspondent.

A NAPOLEONIC RELIC.—A Paris correspondent writes to the Pall Mall Gazette.—The senior member of the Academy has just died, at the good old age of 98.—General Comte de Segur so well known for his history of the Russian campaign, in which he bore part as a general of the brigade. He is the last surviving general of that terrible retreat from Moscow. He entered the army in 1799 as a simple hussar, and served on Macdonald's staff at Hohenlinden. He was afterwards attached to Prince Joseph Bonaparte, and saw service in Italy and afterwards in Spain. At the age of 32 he was a general and went to Russia. In 1813 he fought on the Rhine and took a brilliant part in the campaign of France. From 1818 the general lived in retirement. He was elected to the academy in 1830.

MEDIAVAL FRANCE.—A singular discovery has been made at the old Conciergerie in Paris. At the Court of Cassation fire had destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few days since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proves to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old Palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mention it, and chance and mischance only have made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel reaching the level of the Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downwards to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this dreadful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points which cross each other in every direction. When this Tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall towards this newly-discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there, transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture. Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine. The discovery of this relic of a barbarous age is another milestone marking the progress of humanity.—Globe.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is indignant at the course of the United States, which it accuses of encouraging rebellion in Cuba.

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, the leaders of which propose to declare the Islands independent of Spain, and to ask for a British protectorate.

The Imperial announces that Don Carlos has abdicated his claims to the Spanish throne in favour of his son, under the Regency of Don Alphonso.

Gen. Cabral has been appointed to the supreme command of the Carlist forces in Spain.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN.—The most serious danger which threatens the Republic is not from its enemies, but from its zealous partisans. A handful of declamatory theorists may have arrived at a disinterested conviction that pure democracy, relieved from the encumbrance of a Court, will tend to purity of government; but the fighting men and the most active section of the party desire, under cover of the Republic, to overthrow all existing institutions. The armed volunteers of liberty will never fight for the maintenance of order, and they will find it pleasanter to intimidate their wealthier neighbours than to expose themselves to the hardships of a campaign against the Carlists. Eventually the better classes will rally against oppression, and they will give power to some vigorous soldier who may have shown himself able to protect them. Even if the existing standing army disappears, anarchy will lead to fighting; and by a process of natural selection the troops which are most efficiently disciplined will ultimately prevail. At the beginning of the French Revolution many regiments rose against their officers, and during the Reign of Terror no regular troops were employed in the suppression of internal disturbances, but at last the whole country found itself at the mercy of a victorious commander. Even the sailors of the Spanish navy are beginning to mutiny in imitation of the army; and for the present the country seems exposed to the risk of being left without defence. There is fortunately no danger of foreign interference, but the do-

estic prospect is one of unmitigated gloom. The course of revolution is almost always downhill. The days of Isabella II., notwithstanding the corrupt and discreditable character of the Court, must now be remembered with regret as an irrevocable golden age. The revolution which was undertaken by Prim, Serrano, and Topete proves to have been a blunder, though its consequences were not immediately visible. The elaborately democratic Constitution of 1869 has not produced the smallest beneficial result, and it is now about to be superseded by some newer experiment. It would have been well to retain Queen Isabella, and afterwards to make the most of King Amado. A year hence a vain regret may be felt for the discontinuance of Castelar's eloquent discourses. With an impoverished Treasury and a mutinous army the Republican Ministers will find themselves unable to conduct public business; and their places will probably be taken in the first instance by unscrupulous demagogues.—Saturday Review.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Times states that among the addresses of sympathy which Monsignor Mermillod has received since his banishment is one from Archbishop Manning of Westminster. It is dated February 21, and after felicitating him on the grace accorded him by the Divine Master in recompense of his fidelity, Dr. Manning says "that not only the Catholic world but the world of good sense, is indignant at the odious and ridiculous persecution of which you have been the happy object." Two things he says will follow it inevitably: the publication of the Church in Switzerland from all infection of mundane Catholicism, Old and Liberal, and the confusion of these unbelievers, rationalists, philosophers, and Calvinists who have honoured Monsignor Mermillod with their decrees and their denunciations. "What a glorious struggle of the Vatican against the Caesarism of the nineteenth century, for we were returning once more to paganism pure and simple. 'Dia Roma, lex Regia, Divus Cæsar!'"

ITALY.

ROME.—LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE CATHOLIC UNION OF IRELAND.—Sir,—The accompanying reply has been received from his Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by the Catholic Union of Ireland, to the address which it sent on its formation to his Holiness. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DARTHOLOUGH TOWER (Sec.), 13, Henrietta-street, Dublin, 26th Feb., 1873.

Beloved Children,—We have learned from your loyal and affectionate letter, that under favour of God, you have united together according to the laws of your country, to defend the rights of this Apostolic See, and the interests of the Church, against the assaults of wicked men. And that for the prosperous issue of your work, you desire to obtain the comfort and encouragement of Our Apostolic blessing. We doubted not, beloved children, that the same courage and zeal which the children of the Church exhibit in every clime, in these days of sorrow, would approve itself by new and ever-increasing signs, in the midst of a people to whom faith and religion have, at all times, been most dear, and whose joy and honour it has been to preserve untarnished the glory so justly won by their forefathers, under the cruellest sufferings and wrongs. We rejoice then that you have been able to accomplish, with God's blessing, what you purposed. And while commending you for your zealous efforts, and congratulating you on your progress, We exhort you to still further labour, with pious energy, and under due guidance for the success of your undertaking. As, however, beneficial results and abiding efficacy spring not from our weakness but are the fruit of the grace and the sustaining power of God, We willingly accede to your petitions, and supplicantly implore the Divine aid on your efforts, through the intercession of Blessed Patrick, your apostle, and the other saints, that have shed so much glory on your land. May your pious Catholic Union advance from day to day, and bring forth blessed results, for your own merit, and the good of your fellow-countrymen.

As regards the outrages to which we and the Apostolic Chair are exposed at the hands of disloyal Catholics, the violation of laws divine and human, and the destruction of hallowed institutions, moral order, liberty and ecclesiastical freedom, you, beloved children, worthy lament and deplore these evils—for evils they are, deserving of detestation and sorrow, yet not of fear, for neither are these nor ought they to be an object of fear to the Church of God. Built upon the truth and strength of Divine promises, that Church has proved superior to every foe and every assault. And, armed with the armour of Faith, of Hope, and of Charity, she has ever triumphed over her enemies. Uphorne by this assured and unshaken trust, act, beloved children, with the constancy of men, and receive in token of Our especial love that Apostolic Benediction, which, with all affection, and from the bottom of Our heart, We bestow upon you, one and all, as well as on your respective households and your common country.

DIA PP. IX.

"To my beloved sons the Earl of Granard, President, and to all the members of the Catholic Union of Ireland."

TAX GATHERERS OPPOSED.—A Naples despatch reports revolts in two towns in Italy against the collection of taxes.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 10.—Stringent measures are anticipated against Archbishop Ledochowski of Posen, who forbade the priests of his diocese to give religious lessons in the lower forms of the grammar schools in any but the Polish language, notwithstanding that the Government insist upon making German the only medium of instruction in the superior schools of the Province.—Times Cor.

ADMISSION OF THE GERMAN LINGUAL PRESS.—We, Tablet, have alluded to the tone which the Kolnische Zeitung now adopts in speaking of the Dollingerists; and the movement must have become thoroughly discredited for so strongly anti-Catholic and governmental an organ to throw it over. But it is the case apparently, for admissions and confessions; for the same paper tells us that one consequence of the new ecclesiastical laws—a consequence deeply to be regretted but much to be feared—will be that there will be extensive conversions to Catholicity among those of the Protestant pastors and laity who retain any belief at all. The "Old-Catholic" body, thinks the Cologne paper, is clearly destined to merge in pure rationalism.

EFFECTS OF PERSECUTION.—Such a persecution as that now raging in Germany, and which the foul spirit of "Liberalism" is striving to kindle in other lands, has two immediate effects: it revives faith and cement unity in the ranks of Catholics, and it tends to produce a wholesome reaction of feeling in those of Protestants. Hardly a writer in the Saturday Review, whose animus seems to be purely personal—has dared to avow sympathy with Bismarck and his agents. No doubt there are many who secretly applaud what they are ashamed openly to defend, and are glad that others should stoop to acts which self-respect forbids to themselves. But there are some who frankly protest against measures of which they easily appreciate the odious character. Thus the Pall Mall Gazette cites from the Swiss Times this comment upon the banishment of the Vicar-Apostolic of Geneva: "Unhappily the danger accruing from Monsignor Mermillod's presence in our midst—even when bearing the title of Vicar-Apostolic—is not at all patent to the dispassionate observer, who is accordingly forced to such a decision as the application of certain elementary principles of political conduct, enabling him to reach. And this is wholly disconcerting."

The spectacle of a priest of worth and intellect banished, without form of trial by the popular government of a free country is one that will make the friends of reaction rejoice far more than they will quail. The power of Monsignor Mermillod over orthodox Catholics is not less at Ferney than at Geneva, for their Church knows no limit of nation or zone, and the Pope's writ runs over the world. But when, as a local contemporary said yesterday, the law that decreed the Bishop's arrest is the only safeguard which we possess for the maintenance of Republican institutions, to others it may occur to ask what is the value of institutions that need such measures to maintain them?"

Other examples might be given of the recoil which a senseless persecution produces even in the Protestant mind, but we are more immediately concerned with its effect upon our own. If Protestants are ashamed of that curious compound of fear and brutality which modern persecution reveals, Catholics are only impelled by it to give heed to their own defects and shortcomings, and to nerve their souls for a combat in which they know that victory is sure. Prince Bismarck and his master may be strong, as the world counts strength, but the Church is much stronger. They are only human, while she is Divine. The tranquil non possumus of German Catholics will buffet both their force and their cunning.—London Tablet.

M. Schwabe, President of the Statistical Bureau of Berlin, has been making an official report, which furnishes such items as these: Out of a population of 833,000, 125,000, rather more than one in seven receive public relief. Twenty per cent, or 169,016 persons, live in over-crowded rooms. The illegitimate births are 17 per cent, and the divorces 10 per cent, upon the number of marriages. Of 23,000 funerals in 1870, 21,000 took place without any religious ceremony. Nearly 10 per cent, of the population in 1867 were convicted criminals. Various proposals are made in the report for preventing the seduction of domestic servants, one of them being the formation of a society for giving kindly advice to women under thirty-five years of age. There are to be found outside of the civil tribunals men who boldly offer themselves to parties having suits as witnesses for a suitable consideration, as thus: "If you are looking for a witness, sir, take me. I swear for half price. My colleagues demand ten silver groschen, I ask no more than five." The report asserts also that robbers infest the woods in the environs of the city, and that the police seem unable to suppress them. Moreover, both property and life are insecure in the city itself, in which the most audacious assaults are frequently made on passers-by in the less frequented streets. M. Schwabe's statistics, when put beside the boast so frequently made, that it was the moral and religious superiority of Protestant Prussia which conquered in the late war, certainly furnish a very pretty commentary on it.

The glory of Connecticut has departed! Wooden nutmegs, heretofore deemed the ne plus ultra of human ingenuity, are just nowhere. A man in Maine now makes good merchantable oysters out of flour-paste, tapioca, salt and water. These are placed in second-hand oyster shells, which are carefully glued around the edges. When a hungry, half-inebriated individual comes into the saloon and calls for a dozen raw on the half shell, he receives the above described delicacy. We fancy that they must be eaten in the original state, and that cooking might prove fatal to them.

NEW YORK LIVE.—Among the latest events in New York, we have accounts of a large forgery of railway securities by a firm of brokers whose partners have been decamped; a robbery of \$168,080 worth of bonds from the office of the Pennsylvania Western Railroad; and two highway robberies. In one of these a man pursued by two thieves got into a car, was pursued by the robbers with knives and wounded; was turned out of the car by the conductor along with his assailants, and then robbed by them in the street. On his complaining to the Police, they started in pursuit of the thieves, and observing a street car whose inmates were in a state of confusion, they entered to see what was the matter, and found the same two robbers with knives levying upon the passengers, who were jumping out at each end.—Montreal Herald.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.—Prof. Wilder, of the Cornell University, gives these short rules for action in cases of accident:

- For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash water into them; remove clays, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.
- Remove water from the ear with tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.
- If an artery is cut, compress above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress below.
- If choked, get upon all fours and cough.
- For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with vasiline.
- Smother a fire with carpet, etc., water will often spread burning oil, and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath and then stoop low, but if carbon is suspected, walk erect.
- Suck poisoned wounds, unless your mouth is sore; enlarge the wound, or better, cut out the part; without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal, or end of a cigar.
- For acid poisons, give alkalis; for alkaline poisons, give acids—white of egg is good in most cases; in case of opium poisoning give strong coffee and keep moving.
- For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.
- Good Advice.—Let me caution all mothers never, never, never to put anything into a child's ear. If afflicted with the earache, roast an onion and place it upon the ear, or make a common flaxseed poultice. It is also good to syringe the ear with warm water. A gentleman once asked a distinguished physician of Boston what he should use to get the wax out of his ears, and received the following answer; "Sir, you may, with impunity put your elbow into your ear when, ever you choose, and can get it there, but never use anything else, as there is danger of injuring the drum."—Household.

GOOD RULES.—The following was found in the pocket book of a gentleman who had won the esteem of all who knew him, and who lived to a good old age, and died one of the wealthiest men in New York. Let each of our young readers cut this out and read it once a week.

- Keep good company or none. Never be idle.
- If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
- Always speak the truth. Make few promises.
- Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any.
- When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good character is above all things else.
- Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
- If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.
- Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
- Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income.
- When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.
- Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.
- Small and steady gains give competency with tranquillity of mind.
- Never play at any game of chance.
- Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
- Earn money before you spend it.
- Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
- Never speak evil of any one.
- Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.—Guardian Angel.

"STANDING TREAT."—We have a very decided opinion of the foolish and injurious practice of "Standing Treat," as generally practised at this festive season. Of all social, or rather sociable customs, that is the most absurd and the most dangerous. The practice of standing treat has filled more drunkard's graves, broken more women's hearts, and ruined more happy homes than any other practice amongst civilized peoples. Men of warm blood and of generous Irish impulses run more risk from this custom than any other. If we like a man we like to show that we do; and when we meet him we think there is no other way to show our feeling and friendship than by giving him something to drink. There wouldn't be much harm in it if it ended when the first drink was given and taken. But then comes another part of the custom—the absurd and insane part of it. The friend who has been treated feels he must treat in turn, and he does so, though neither need the drink. After the first treat and return, friends are met in every street, and God help the watching wife and children at home! To our readers we say, don't do it. It is a folly—it is a crime. If you need a drink go and take it; but if you meet a friend at the bar who asks you to drink with him, say "No, thank you; I've just taken all that was good for me." Do this, and do not take or offer a glass of intoxicating drink when it is not needed. Although you trust yourself, you know not the harm you may do to others. We do not expect every one to agree with us; but we are sure that out of the many thousands who have taken the pledge of the League some will be found to think with us, that "standing treat" is a senseless nuisance, or worse, and should be discontinued.—Let those who believe so make a New Year's resolution not to "stand treat" any more. The man who does this will be able to give his wife a good New Year's gift in 1874.

One of the important juveniles who solicit pennies was asked, "Where is your mother?" She answered, diffidently, "She is dead." "Have you no father?" "Yes, Sir; but he is sick." "What ails him?" continued the questioner. "He has got a sore finger, Sir." "Indeed?" "Yes, Sir." "Then why don't he cut it off?" "Please, Sir," responded the little maid, "he ain't got any money to buy a knife."

A top got so much on his stomach the other day that said organ repelled the load. As he leaned against the lamp-post vomiting, a little dog happened to stop by him, whereupon he indulged in this soliloquy; "Well, now, here's a conundrum. I know where I ate that baked beans. I remember where I ate that lobster, I recollect where I got that rum, but I'm hanged if I can recall where I ate that little yaller dog."

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. Epps 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 Epps's & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company under the name of "The Landed Credit of Canada," with a head office at Montreal. MONTREAL, 6th February, 1873. 25-2m

HEAD TEACHER WANTED, FOR THE SCHOOL of the Village of Belle River, Essex Co., Ontario; must be able to speak and teach both languages. Good references required. Salary liberal. Applications addressed immediately to Mr. Bisson, School Trustee, Rochester, Essex Co., Ont. 31

JUST RECEIVED

NEW SPRING STYLES,

Gents, Youths, and Boys' Hats

AT R. W. COWAN'S, Cor. Notre Dame & St. Peter Str's.

SINITE PARVULOS VENIRE AD ME.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE-DAME, COTES DES NEIGES—NEAR MONTREAL.

PROSPECTUS.

This Institution is conducted by the fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It is located on the north side of Mount Royal, and about one mile from Montreal. The locality is both picturesque and beautiful, overlooking a delightful country, and is without doubt unsurpassed for salubrity of climate by any portion of Canada; besides, its proximity to the city will enable parents to visit their children without inconvenience. Parents and Guardians will find in this Institution an excellent opportunity of procuring for their children a primary education, nurtured and protected by the benign influence of religion, and in which nothing will be omitted to preserve their innocence, and implant in their young hearts the seeds of Christian virtues. Pupils will be received between the ages of five and twelve; the discipline and mode of teaching will be adapted to their tender age. Unremitting attention will be given to the physical, intellectual and moral culture of the youthful pupils so early withdrawn from the anxious care and loving smiles of affectionate parents. The course of studies will comprise a good elementary education in both the French and English languages, viz.: Reading, Spelling, Writing, the elements of Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography and History; besides a course of Religion suitable to the age and capacity of the pupils.

TERMS:

- 1. The scholastic year is of ten months. The classes begin every year in the first week of September and finish in the first week in July.
- 2. Parents are perfectly free to leave their children in the college during the vacation.
- 3. Board and Tuition, \$10.00 per month, payable quarterly in advance, bankable money.
- 4. Washing, bed and bedding, together with table furniture, will be furnished by the house at the rate of \$2.00 per month.
- 5. The house furnishes a bed and show mattress and also takes charge of the boots or shoes, provided that the pupil has at least two pairs.
- 6. Doctor's fees and medicines are extra.
- 7. A music master is engaged in the Institution. The piano lessons, including use of piano, will be \$2.50 per month.
- 8. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction.
- 9. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit with the Superior of the house a sum proportionate to the clothing required.
- 10. Parents will receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, an account of the health, conduct, assiduity and improvement of their children.—3m27

DOMINION BUILDING SOCIETY, Office, 55 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

APPROPRIATION STOCK.—Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000. PERMANENT STOCK.—\$100,000.—Open for Subscription. Shares \$100 00 payable ten per cent quarterly.—Dividends of nine or ten per cent can be expected by Permanent Shareholders; the demand for money at high rates equivalent by compound interest to 14 or 16 per cent, has been so great that up to this the Society has been unable to supply all applicants, and that the Directors, in order to procure more funds, have deemed it profitable to establish the following rates in the SAVINGS DEPARTMENT:

Table with 2 columns: For sums under \$500 00 lent at short notice, For sums over \$500 00 lent on short notice, For sums over \$25 00 up to \$5,000 00 lent for fixed periods of over three months.

As the Society lends only on Real Estate of the very best description, it offers the best of security to Investors at short or long dates. In the Appropriation Department, Books are now selling at \$10 premium. In the Permanent Department Shares are now at par; the dividends, judging from the business done up to date, shall send the Stock up to a premium, thus giving to Investors more profit, than if they invested in Bank Stock. Any further information can be obtained from F. A. QUINN, Secretary-Treasurer.

A RARE CHANCE

OR GOING TO IRELAND AND BACK FOR ONE DOLLAR, To be Drawn at the Fair to be held April, 1873, for the Building of the Immaculate Conception Church, (Oblate Fathers) Lowell, Mass. A First Class Cabin Passage from New York to Ireland and Back, donated by the Inman Steamship Company. TICKETS, \$1 00 Can be had at this Office, or by addressing Rev. J. McGrath, O.M.J., Box 300, Lowell, Mass. The Oblate Fathers appeal with confidence to their friends on this occasion. N.B.—Winning number will be published in this paper.

\$133,275.

POPULAR DISTRIBUTION OF GOLD and SILVER WATCHES!!

NEW YORK & BERLIN WATCH ASSOCIATION. On a system that will insure to every ticket-holder a Gold or Silver Watch worth not less than \$12, or of any value up to \$200, at a uniform price of \$10 TEN DOLLARS, \$10, to close the disposal of \$325,750 worth, sacrificed at a fraction of their cost to meet advances made on them. This not being a gift enterprise or lottery, there are no blanks, but every ticket draws an elegant watch of one of the following movements at a cost of only \$10:

Gold and Silver Chronometer, Duplex, Stem Winding Detached Lever, Vertical and Horizontal Watches.

Tickets to draw any of the above sent on receipt of 25 CENTS. A ticket describing each watch is placed in a sealed envelope. On receipt of 25 cents one is indiscriminately drawn from the whole, which are well mixed. You will know the value of the watch your ticket demands before paying for it. The watch named will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of \$10. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by Express or by mail.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"A marvellous chance, and fair dealing certain."—Times. "An honorable and satisfactory drawing."—Advocate. "A thoroughly reliable concern."—Courier. "No gift enterprise humbug."—Herald. We are permitted to refer to the following, who have drawn valuable watches for \$10: Miss Ada Bates, Guildford, \$150 Gold Watch. Amos Burton, Boston \$60 Silver Watch. William Grimmond, St. Louis, \$200 Gold Watch. Mrs. M. Janson, Milwaukee, \$200 Gold Watch. Emily Gou, Richmond, \$125 Gold Watch. 5 tickets will be forwarded for \$1.00; 11 for \$2.00; 25 for \$3.00; 50 for \$5.00; 150 \$15.00. Circulars will accompany the tickets. To every purchaser of 150 tickets we will send a handsome Silver Hunting Case Watch which can be used as a specimen, and will lead to a large and profitable business. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. There are no blanks, every ticket drawing a watch. Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal inducements and guarantee satisfaction. Address NORTHCOLE DUNN & CO. 31 Park Row, New York.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } in the Superior Court. District of Montreal. In the matter of FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS, Upholsterer of St. Jean Baptiste Village, in the Parish and District of Montreal, as much as in his own and proper name, as having done business in co-partnership with James McCloy, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & McCloy," and also as having done business in co-partnership with Joseph Rousseau, as Upholsterers, under the name and firm of "Duplantis & Rousseau," An Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge duly executed by his creditors, and on the seventeenth day of April next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby granted. Montreal, 10th March, 1873.

FRANCOIS DUPLANTIS. By LUCIEN HUOT, His Attorney ad litem.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to incorporate the Labrador Company with power to fish in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and acquire lands.—Montreal 28th February 1873

IVAN WOTHERSPOON Solicitor for Applicants.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of NAPOLEON CHOQUETTE, of the City of Montreal Trader. Insolvent. Notice is hereby given, that the Insolvent filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his 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 Thursday the Twenty seventh day of March, 1873 the undersigned Assignee will act upon the said deed of composition and discharge, according to the terms thereof. J. JOS. LAJOIE, Official Assignee. Montreal, 7th March 1873