

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

LONDON, May 20.—The Daily News Special dispatch from Versailles, reports that the sitting of the National Assembly yesterday, was very stormy, the members of the Right openly declaring their desire to overthrow M. Thiers.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.—PARIS, May 22.—The Soir believes it is the existence of the Government and not of the Cabinet which is at stake on the vote to-morrow. It is reported that a conspiracy to kill President Thiers has been discovered. The concoction of the plot is said to be due to a mad man.

PARIS, May 23.—The Debate on the interpellation began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. Thiers and several members of the Cabinet were present. The Duke de Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the interpellation. Dufoure, Minister of Justice, declared that it was now necessary to abandon provisional regime, and acknowledge the republic. Thiers then mounted the Tribune to speak. Instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Centre, which was met with counter cries, from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed, which beggars description. The President in vain endeavored to make himself heard. His voice was drowned in the uproar. Thiers then descended from the Tribune, and Dufoure requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning, when Thiers will deliver his speech. The Chamber accordingly adjourned.

THE PARIS ELECTION.—What can be hoped for a city, which boasts to be the centre of European civilization, in which more than 180,000 persons are found foolish and wicked enough to choose for its representative such a man as the ex-mayor of Lyons? The fact loses none of its significance because his rival was by no means an unexceptional candidate, for if he had been the best and noblest citizen of France the result would probably have been the same. The tendency of our age, we are old, is to lodge power in the hands of the people, and some of our public writers assure us that this is a matter for congratulation. Yet he only result of universal suffrage, wherever has been adopted, is to exclude from all share in the government of a country the very men who are best qualified to guide its destinies, and to summon from their obscure retreats the shallow demagogue and reckless adventurer, who loves his country only for what he can make out of her, and his neighbor only so far as he can be forced to contribute to his own fortunes. Perhaps, however, the evil will ure itself, for the world is beginning to see pretty clearly what comes of these twin delusions, which are likely to be a good deal more false to the State than they have ever been to the Church.—Tablet.

ROCHEFORT'S ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—About three weeks ago, it was mentioned that an attempt to escape from the fortress of Saint Martin de Re had been made by the prisoners confined there, but the affair was almost immediately hushed up. A report has been sent to the Ministers of War, of Marine, and of the Interior, and it appears that the Committee of Permanence contemplates addressing a question to the Government on the subject, in one of the first sittings. The facts are as follow:—It is known that M. Henri Rochefort was confined in Fort Boyard, when he was removed to Saint Martin de Re, at the request of M. Edmond Adam, the deputy. It may be remarked, en passant, that it is impossible to escape from Fort Boyard, on account of a bed of slime that extends to almost a mile around it, and in which any fugitive would be certainly smothered; whilst at Saint Martin de Re the service of the prison is trusted to agents of the Ministry of the Interior, and the outside walls only are guarded by soldiers.—One day the sentry on duty saw two men who approached the walls and appeared to be conversing with persons inside. He advanced and ordered them to retire, and then perceived that a hole, large enough to admit of the passage of several men, had been dug near the wall. The sentry, placing himself opposite the hole, threatened to fire upon the first person who might attempt to pass by it, while, at the same time, he called aloud for assistance. The guard turned out and began by closing up the opening, and when they were certain that no one could pass out, an investigation took place, from which it appeared that the 400 prisoners confined at St. Martin de Re had shared in the attempt of which M. Henri Rochefort was the promoter. The convicts had pierced through two walls of casemates and two walls of enclosure; no one in the prison from the director down to the keepers had suspected any attempt of the kind being in progress, notwithstanding the length of time required and the noise necessarily caused by the execution of such a work, and effected by such a number of individuals. The escape of the 400 prisoners would have taken place an hour or two after the discovery made by the sentry. The guard was to have been disarmed, and vessels were in waiting to convey them to England.

SPAIN.

LONDON, May 20.—Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on her establishment of a Republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterwards released.

LONDON, May 23.—A despatch from Madrid to the Daily News says differences have arisen between General Novillas, Minister of War, now commanding troops in Navarre, and his associates in Government, who are anxious for the recall of the General to Madrid.

PARTIES IN SPAIN.—The weakness of the present Government of Spain is that it does not represent the opinions of one Spaniard in a hundred; its strength is that the ninety-nine

who are unrepresented cannot, or will not, form any better Government for themselves. Two parties in Spain know their own minds and are bent on having their own way—the "Intransigentes" and the Carlists. The former title describes those who are opposed to any "transaction," or compromise—in other words, thoroughgoing and irreconcilable Revolutionists. In short, the present Government expresses the opinions, more or less, of those who are more revolutionary than the most extreme of Liberals under organized and orderly administrations. We need not add that such a Government must be the rule of a minority, and not a strong minority; but it commands certain other elements of power. As happens in all revolutions, the men who go farthest are sure for a time to fare the best. Force rests at such seasons in the hands of town mobs, and these mobs follow the boldest. In the present case, however, there is another and a more extraordinary element at work.

If we wished to contrast 1873 with 1848, we should say that Nationality has been superseded by Internationalism. Distinctions of race and language are dropped, and in their place the old doctrine of the "solidarity of the people" has been transformed into the universal affiliation of artisans. Last week the Spaniards did, it is true, still celebrate the expulsion of the French from Madrid on the famous 2d of May, but at that moment Frenchmen were probably inspiring and directing the political agitations of the Spanish capital. Communism, as we saw in the days of the Commune, knows no divisions of humanity except working men on the one side and the rest of mankind on the other. All the parties of all the countries who two years ago were represented in Paris are, now, we may confidently assume, represented in Madrid, and it is more than probable that even the Federal Republic which is at present demanded will not satisfy the desires of these cosmopolitan Revolutionists.

The Carlists are resolute, and their resolution should teach certain political speculators of our day that the principles of Revolution enjoy no monopoly of vitality. Even in France the doctrines of the old Monarchy survive as clearly if not as influentially, as the principles of '93, while in Spain it seems as if no faith but that in Legitimacy and Absolutism had ever taken effectual root. Carlism could never succeed, but neither could it ever be suppressed. The tenacity of its doctrines is marvellous. They never die, hardly ever decline even for a time. The last letter of our Correspondent on the spot describes the Northern insurgents as having rather advanced than receded, and though we certainly do not anticipate their success, it might be hazardous to forecast their defeat.—London Times.

ITALY.

ROME.—PROSELYTISM IN ROME.—But with all this activity of the police, in some directions they are utterly regardless of an offence that must fill every honest mind with indignation. Miscreants have been going about to various convents in Rome where young girls are educated, representing themselves in a state of indigence, and have been relieved by the respective lady-superiors. They have in each case left behind them sealed packets, supposed from their size to be ordinary little pious pictures, but which when opened have turned out to be photographs of the most revolting indecency. Some of these have even been sent by post to the young inmates. On one occasion, the Superior having opened a packet so left rushed out to the door to give the rascal in custody, but the policeman, instead of doing his duty, only laughed, and both offenders went on their way, evidently only amusing themselves at the just indignation of the outraged lady.

SWITZERLAND.

THE APOSTLE TO THE GENEVESE.—A correspondent writes from Geneva:—The other day M. Loyson, without his Merriman, was leaning against the bulwade of one of the bridges of Geneva. With a gloomy and pensive air he gazed on the waters of the Rhone. What did he think of?—he had much subject for thought. Close to the ex-preacher walked a Catholic lady who in former times had known him as Pere Hyacinthe. After a moment's reverie, M. Loyson raised his head and said while looking round him, "Ah! I have lost my road!" The lady, approaching him, said: "You have indeed lost your road, Monsieur," then, pointing with her hand to the Catholic church, she continued, "See, there is Notre Dame!"

GERMANY.

THE GERMAN PERSECUTION AND SOHISM.—While the Upper House of the German Parliament has been passing with quite insignificant modifications the Bills directed against the Church, the Bishops of Germany have assembled at Fulda to deliberate on the attitude to be taken up by pastors and people in view of the impending persecution. At the same time the leaders of the new sect have been holding a meeting at Bonn, at which the question in dispute between Dr. v. Dollinger and Herr Schulte was debated and decided in favor of the latter. Dr. v. Dollinger has always been anxious that his new sect should as little as possible assume the appearance of a separate communion; he is one of those who think that you may be cast out of a communion by its legitimate authorities, and yet remain within it. He therefore advocated the appointment of a "Nothbischof," a Bishop, that is, existing under circumstances of exceptional necessity, who should abstain from pretending to ordinary jurisdiction, and should, in each case, before exercising episcopal functions, apply for the permission of the diocesan Bishop, who would of course refuse it. Herr Schulte, however, advocated a more openly hostile hierarchy; the establishment of an avowedly hostile hierarchy; and carried his point; the election of the heretical Bishop being fixed for Whit-Monday, the 2nd June, and it being decided that he is to be consecrated by the schismatical prelate who assumes the title of Archbishop of Utrecht.

It has been notified to those sub-deacons in the Seminary at Treves who have been born subsequently to 1850, that they will not be exempted from military service; but they will be placed in the second class reserve, which means that they will not have to serve in time of peace, but in case of war they will be liable to service until their thirty-first year. They will, however, not be employed as simple soldiers, but as chaplains or assistants in military hospitals.—Tablet.

A DEEP-LYING DANGER.—A Frankfort paper says that while the police inquiry will find out the true causes of the late riots, there are certain peculiarities, such as the red flag, the contemporaneous appearance at various points of exactly similar signs of organization, the tenacious resistance opposed to the armed force, and the attempts at fratricidal which indicate that the tumult had deeper and more durable causes than are supposed, and that there is all the appearance of a tendency and organization working against property.

THE NEW GERMAN GUN.—The Prussian military journal, Neue Militarische Blatter, contains some interesting information respecting the adopted Mauser rifle, which is being served out to the Guards, and is to constitute henceforth the destructive firearm of the German army. It appears that at long ranges the rifle is remarkably true, but at short distances it requires an exceptionally low aim. Its best distance is said to be 300 metres, or about 250 yards. It requires just half the time for loading that the needle-gun did, and less (as three to four) than does the chassépot. Eighteen shots per minute may be delivered by single men, and twelve shots in volley, but as a rule, no more than twelve and eight are counted upon. The rifle is described as light and handy, durable, and not apt to get out of order. Altogether military authorities consider that they could not have made a better choice.

HOW THE LITTLE BLIND BOY BECAME A POET.—In England, many years ago, there lived a poor mason, whose little son, Thomas, lost his sight from a severe attack of small pox when only six months old. This sad affliction only increased the tenderness of his father, and he devoted himself with the greatest affection to the child whose destiny seemed so sad. As soon as he was old enough to understand what was said to him, the father tried by every means in his power to cultivate his growing intelligence. They read to him and conversed with him and it was the greatest delight of the poor blind child to meditate upon what he had heard in the many lonely hours to which his life of darkness condemned him. They could not send him to school, but little children of the neighborhood, his play-fellows, came every evening and repeated to him the lessons their master had given them. They read to him, in turns, stories, histories, and passages from poems. But in spite of all the friendship by which he was surrounded, and all the care that was taken to amuse him, the poor blind boy had often to resign himself to having no one near him to read to or talk to him. The idea came to him one day (he was then only ten years old) to put in verse one of the stories that one of his young friends had read to him. This attempt could not but be very simple and rude, for the child was ignorant of the laws of poetry. His father, seeing how much his occupation pleased and interested him, immediately learned these laws in order to impart them to his son. Day after day the blind boy occupied himself in that way, and his perseverance was crowned with success. Two years later a collection of his poems was published, which attracted much attention and brought him to the notice of many eminent persons. To this first book succeeded many others, and the name and the works of Thomas Blacklock, who died in 1791, are still well known and appreciated in England. This little history should encourage us to persevere, even in the face of great difficulties and obstacles. Success is always the reward of good will and perseverance.—Young Catholic.

True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and has cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs and how slight a circumstance may change the whole course of events. Such a spirit, too, rests upon itself, and if at last all shall be lost it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while dependency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is the best physician. To seek to govern them by their fears and by their wants is an unworthy purpose; the desire to rule by cowardice is of itself cowardice. Love inspires courage and hope, and this is doubly the giver and preserver of life. Whatever teaches us to boldly combat the manifold evils and assaults of life enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care, therefore, ought to be taken in education to teach what true courage is, as well in social and domestic as in public affairs, and by what means it may be the best consummated.

FOUL AIR AND HEART-DISEASE.—To keep the body in perfect health it must be duly oxygenated. There must be free and ample interchange between the blood in the lungs and the air entering the pulmonary cells. The life-stream must be purified by its elimination of carbonic acid; it must be vivified by the absorption of oxygen. The fulfillment of these conditions demands a full, free, and constant admission of pure air into the lungs. This full, free, and constant admission of pure air cannot be obtained in badly ventilated houses, crowded buildings, schools as present constructed, theatres, manufactories, pits, underground railways, and the like. When the body has reached that age at which natural decay or degeneration has begun, the absence of pure air hastens and increases the degenerative tendency. Where the heart is more prone than other organs to disease the want of pure air falls with powerful effect on the tissues of the right heart. Their nutrition is defective by reason of the impurity of the blood with which they are fed, their vital force is lowered, their muscular fibre loses its tonicity, degeneration and debility take place of active nutrition and power. If in this condition any stress is thrown upon the heart by hurried walking, by lifting, climbing, violent declamation, passionate expressions, singing, laughing, or by any unusual exercise of the voice, the tricuspid valve gives way, it henceforth fails to close its aperture, and the results of a back-flooding of blood upon the venous system of the body begin to follow. If none of these exciting causes occur, the continued breathing impure air is followed by constantly progressing degeneration of tissues of the valves and muscular structure of the right heart; they become soft and feeble, their atoms shrink; the segments of the tricuspid are at length unable to meet in their attempt to close their aperture; a small chink or slit is left between them; through this the blood finds its way into the auricle above at every contraction of the heart, soon regurgitation is followed by the secondary consequences produced in the general system—congestion of the liver, stomach, spleen, kidneys, bowels—by hemorrhoids, general dropsy, and occasionally by cerebral mischief.—Popular Science Monthly.

THE JOY OF AN OPEN FIRE.—In every home there should be at least one open grate, or some other arrangement for burning wood or soft or hard coal. A fire which can be seen as well as felt—a cheerful bright, blazing fire, with shovel and tongs—and fender, too, if you please—which will attract the family by its social influences, is a grand thing at home. Those black, grim, tartarean faces, filled with the stale odors of the hokair chamber, seething water-tank, and cellar, and emitting clouds of pulverized ashes to cover your furniture and stifle your lungs, are among the greatest banes of family enjoyment and comfort. It is all well enough to have one's dwelling warmed from top to bottom and to have no coals to carry beyond the furnace, but this heating system has done immense mischief to the family powers, scattering the members of it all over the house, and furnishing not one attractive spot in which they will gather, as by instinct they do, to enjoy the cheery comfort of the fireside. There is no such thing in most of our modern houses. There are only holes in the floor or in the walls. And we are disposed to think the good ventilation of the open fire adds not a little to the unconscious blessings of its hospitable and domestic influence. The sight of the little folks, as they sit musing and amused while the wood fire burns, and watching the fantastic flames and the glowing coals, is worth many times the cost of that cord of hickory or oak at city prices; and a wise household would rather part with the furnace which that bright blaze supplements and atones for, than with the low-down grate which makes the family circle a real thing. Try it, ye who can, and see if the moral, aesthetic, and domestic power of this style of home comfort is over-estimated.

VENTILATION.—There are many of our citizens who live in the poorer class of houses, who often resort to the questionable practice of stuffing cotton into all the crevices about their window frames where a mere suspicion of fresh air might possibly find access or of employing other expedients supplied by people who make it their business to devise agencies for keeping out both the cold and the fresh air, and recommend domestic necessities in the winter. There cannot be any doubt that there would be much less disease of the lower grades in private families than there is, if there was a more thorough system of ventilation practiced in private houses, the best of which are not exempt from the sewer gas which finds its way even into the most richly furnished bed rooms, by means of defectively constructed waste pipes of kitchen sinks, as well as through those connected with the stationary washstands. Many of the buildings in this, and other cities, are heated by furnaces and steam-pipes, where the renewal of the atmosphere secured by the use of open grates is impossible, and where the air soon becomes unfit for respiration. In such cases weather strips are the last means which should be resorted to for personal comfort.

HOW TO PLANT THE APPLE TREE.—It is astonishing how much diversity of opinion there has been about the distance apart to plant trees. After an experience of fifteen years, I would not plant trees less than twenty-four feet apart, from that to thirty-two feet. Apple trees planted sixteen feet apart, when they get large enough to bear are found by experience to be entirely too near each other, the limbs interlock, and it is difficult to get through the orchard with a wagon, and the want of light and room causes the leaves to fall from the lower limbs and the other trees become unhealthy. Young orchards should be cultivated like a cornfield until the trees begin to bear, and there is no better crop to grow among young trees than corn. Let the row of trees have the ground of the row to themselves and then cultivate the row of trees the same as a row of corn, but let it stand, as it forms a protection to the trees in the winter. After the trees begin to bear, seed the ground with clover, clean, no blue grass or timothy mixed with it, and don't take the clover off for hay, but either turn in the hogs or cut the clover and let it rot under the trees, and whenever the clover gets crowded out by the blue grass or timothy, plow it up and seed down again with clover. This is not theory with me, but it is based on observation as well as successful practice.—Iowa Homestead.

CHAPPED HANDS.—In a healthy condition the skin is kept supple by an oily secretion, which answers the same purpose as oiling leather. During warm weather this secretion—in common with all the other secretions of the skin, is more abundant than in cold. When it is insufficient the skin becomes dry and harsh; and on those parts of the body where the skin is thick and subject to much motion, as on the hands, it readily cracks or fissures. The amount of this secretion is so much reduced in cold weather that the frequent washing of the hands with soap causes them to chap readily, and this the more certainly if the soap is not thoroughly washed off. The alkali in soap is usually in excess, and this combines with the oily secretion, and so deprives the skin of its natural lubricator. To prevent the hands from chapping, then be careful to wash all soap from them thoroughly in clear water. This will ordinarily suffice; cut if not, it will be necessary to make good the removed oil by the use of glycerine, honey, mutton tallow, etc.

WANTED.

A first class teacher will be open for an engagement on the 1st of September or sooner if required. Would prefer teaching classics and French. Best of references. Address "Tutor" True Witness office.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 10 State Street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York, and 704 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, are our Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper (THE TRUE WITNESS) in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

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CURRAN & COYLE, ADVOCATES, 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 10 Lancaster; good references required. Applicant to state and Application to be made to the Trustees of the above Section, Glenview Post Office, Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., April 21st, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

CANADA PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court, District of Montreal. In the Matter of PARADIS & LABELLE, and the said J. B. LABELLE as well individually as being a member of said co-partnership.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on the twenty-sixth day of June next he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. J. B. LABELLE, by ARTHUR DESJARDINS, his Attorney ad litem. Montreal 14th May 1873.

The beginning of the year is a fit time for subscribing to the valuable, and very cheap reprints of the leading Periodicals of the British Empire, by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company; we therefore publish their advertisement, showing how very moderate are their terms:—

FIRST-CLASS PERIODICALS. BLACKWOOD'S, EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, AND THE Edinburgh, London Quarterly, Westminster, and British QUARTERLY REVIEWS, Reprinted without abridgement or alteration, and at about one third the price of the originals, BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 140 Fulton Street, New-York. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum. For any two Reviews.....7 00 " For any three Reviews.....10 00 " For all four Reviews.....12 00 " For Blackwood's Magazine.....4 00 " For Blackwood and one Review.....7 00 " For Blackwood and two Reviews.....10 00 " For Blackwood and three Reviews.....13 00 " For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....15 00 " Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 Fulton Street, New York.

DIVOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of SAMUEL BENOIT. Insolvent.

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 17th day of June next, at 2 P.M., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-30

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of ALPHONSE TISON. Insolvent.

A dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of MICHEL CHARTRAND. Insolvent.

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street on the 17th day of June next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of FRANCOIS FABIAN FERLAND, of the parish of Montreal, Cabinet-maker and trader.

An Insolvent. The Insolvent has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet, at his business place, 34 Cadieux street, St. Jean Baptiste Village, on the 26th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. to receive statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee. G. H. DUMESNIL, Interim Assignee. Montreal 9th May, 1873, 2-35

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of GILBERT alias JULES TESSIER. Insolvent.

I the Undersigned, GEORGES HYACINTHE DUMESNIL, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims, before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office No. 5, St. Sacrament Street, on the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the examination of the Insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend said meeting. G. H. DUMESNIL, Official Assignee. Montreal, 10th May 1873, 2-39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of E. CHAREST & Co. Insolvents.

A first and last dividend sheet has been prepared, open to objection, until the 27th day of May Instant, after which dividend will be paid. G. H. DUMESNIL, Assignee. Montreal, 12th May 1873, 2-36

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } In the Superior Court District of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN A. HICK, An Insolvent. On Tuesday the twenty seventh day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said act. JOHN A. HICK, By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER, His Attorney ad litem. 36-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE. TENDERS for the Erection of a CHURCH and VESTRY in the parish of St. Antoine Abbe, will be received by the Trustees of the said Parish until JUNE 3rd, 1873.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender. The plans and specifications are deposited at the Presbytery of the above parish, where they may be seen and examined daily. By order of the Trustees, PHILIP BRADY, Chairman. St. ANTOINE Abbe, May 19th, 1873.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the Matter of EDWARD W. BARNES of the City of Montreal, Trader.

An Insolvent. I, the undersigned L. JOS. LAJOIE Official Assignee of Montreal have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month. L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, 19th day of May 1873, 40c