

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Belgian affair has never a solution. The French Government still insists that the contract for selling the Luxembourg Railway shall be carried out, and M. Frere-Orban refuses to concede more than a right of way, to be exercised under Government supervision. It is understood in Brussels that further concession is impossible, that the Premier's stay in Paris is already irritating his supporters. M. de la Guernoniere is creating deep irritation by vapouring talk, the burden of which is, 'When the catalysm comes will Belgium be French or German?'

In the Legislative Body a strong attack was made by the members representing manufacturing interests upon the Commercial Treaty with England, and the Minister of Commerce announced that an inquiry into the effect of temporary free importations was now pending, and that if it should be found that the results were injurious to French interests, the system would be discontinued. The Imperial decree for celebrating the Napoleonic jubilee by pensioning the veterans of the First Empire has provoked much criticism and some disapproval.—Times Cor.

The Paris correspondence of the London Express says:

The one fact which to day affords most aliment to the uneasy feeling which prevails is the rumor that Prussia has proposed to abrogate the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern States of Germany. There are two versions of the story. The optimist one is that of France, having made diplomatic observations about the violation of the treaty of Prague involved in the solidation of all Germany, M. Bismark, out of deference to the susceptibilities of France, and in the interest of the general peace, has thought it politic to take the initiative of a measure which national pride would not have allowed him to take at the dictation of France. A less incredible but more alarming explanation of the news is that M. Bismark, having no doubt that the French Emperor will shortly attack Prussia with all the legions that he has long been organizing, thinks it expedient to concentrate his means of defence and offer a less extensive surface to the enemy. The repeal of the treaties with the Southern States would naturalize half Germany, and make it very difficult for Austria to act as the ally of France. On the Rhine, and in Belgium, M. Bismark feels confident that the needle gun would stand we against the Chassepot. While these conflicting statements are in circulation, there comes this evening a telegram from Munich denying that there is any truth in the reported intention of Prussia to annul the treaty. The Phara de la Loire reports that an order has been received at Cherbourg to arm all the ironclad ships before May 1, and that the funds, necessary for this work, which is to be carried on night and day, have been lodged.

The Paris journals remark that the northern and eastern railroad stations are continually crowded with military men, who are hurrying to join their regiments.

Reports are current in London that fresh supplies of war material have been sent recently to Lille, Metz and Strasburg, and that the fortifications of those towns are swarming with laborers. Marshal Neill's silence in face of these preparations is looked upon with great suspicion, because whenever he is silent it is a sure sign of his having much to think about of a serious nature.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER FORTRESSES.—A letter in the Journal de Liege, dated from Longwy, says:—We hear much of the conveyance of troops, arms, and munitions of war by the Eastern Railway. I can speak as to the fortress of Longwy. The effective strength of the garrison has never been so small—only two companies of infantry and about a score each of artillery and cavalry. But on the other hand the magazines are crammed with stores. The old stock of powder has been renewed, and nearly 6,000 kilogrammes of fresh powder have been received within a month, the old guns have been replaced by rifled cannon on the newest system, the loopholes for musketry, closed for many years, have been reopened, and the number of guns, which was five in each bastion, has been increased. Vast stores of freshly-made biscuit have been accumulated, and the works on the ramparts are being pushed on with the greatest activity. With Metz and the other frontier fortresses it is the same.

The Monde remarks that the first four General Councils, which St. Gregory called the four Gospels of the Church, lasted only a few months each. The questions which prolong Councils are not those of doctrine but of discipline. It is considered not improbable that the Council of the Vatican may last two seasons, but no one knows what may be the designs of Providence.

SPAIN.

MADRID May 3.—In the constituent Cortez the debate on the new constitution has ended. All the amendments proposed have been rejected. The Cortez has voted an amnesty for all persons who took part in the insurrection at Cadiz, Malaga, and Xeres Deputy Castellamara moved, that an amnesty be extended to the Carlists implicated in the insurrectionary movements, but the motion was not agreed to.

A serious disturbance at Saragossa is apprehended. It is reported that the troops there are in a state of discontent and partial insubordination. Away from Madrid I only found one feeling uppermost among the people—disappointment and disgust about the revolution, and an eager desire that there should anyhow be an end of it. In Madrid itself the general impression is that the revolution must either be violently stifled or it must go through a long period of vicissitude, leading no one knows to what ultimate result. In the provinces men have no other thought than that of the general decline of public prosperity. The whole industrial movement of the country is at a stand-still. Rational people seem to wait till something like order or government is re-established before they go back to their work; while a more numerous part of the population seems still confidently to expect that the revolution should bring them exemption from labor, and that they look for the fulfilment of the promises of those R. publicans who told them that they should henceforth wear fine clothes instead of tatters, and eat fat capons instead of rotten fish. A flagrant proof of the utter stagnation of public ac-

tivity may be seen in the desire appearing in yesterday's Gazette, authorizing the cessation of all except the mail train on most of the railway lines of the kingdom. More than one train in the 24 hours was, and is for most of the summer, a good loss.

In the meanwhile public opinion is distracted by incessant rumors about reactionary plots and preparations for open aggression on the part of the partisans of Queen Isabella and Don Carlos. There is something pitiful about the amount of falsehoods that are daily propagated by the whole Madrid press on that subject. But the facts that Carlists and Isabellinos could do no greater service to the cause of the Revolution in Spain than by sitting at this moment. If they keep quiet and bide their time they may, too fatally, have a chance, but any premature movement on their part will, for the present, only have the effect of throwing the people into the arms of some of the military chiefs who are now contending for power; and it is, perhaps, not without latent designs of some of these chiefs that the alarming rumors are so industriously and so perseveringly got up and spread. If the Bourbons aspire to return, they must try and win over some of these chiefs, and it is doubtful, under all circumstances, whether even the most unprincipled of them will not rather work for themselves than for the Bourbons. General Prim, for one, at any rate, very vehemently rejected the other evening, at the meeting of the Progressist Club, the charge so often brought against him—of his contemplating a restoration of the Prince of Asturias under a own regency. 'Never, never, never!' Impossible, impossible, impossible! the General repeated for the hundredth time.—Times Cor.

The Star anticipates that General Prim will soon be found side by side with the republicans, and that he will take with him a following such as will make the aggregate Republican party almost co-extensive with the nation. The truth is that events have taken the question of the future Constitution of Spain quite out of the grasp of political pedantry. A republic impends, not because a republic is better or a monarchy worse than other form of government, but because there ought to be no technical or whimsical preference for one form of popular government over another when it is agreed among all parties that popular self-government is the principle of the Constitution, and when each day's experience shows that popular self-government—'salvitar ambulando'—is much more easily and conveniently attained than the monarchy, which pedants think essential under all circumstances, to good order and public safety. This common sense view of the case [the Star continues] has induced journals in the country, the complexion of whose opinions is generally very Conservative, to agree with us in deeming Republicanism the most convenient form of Government which the Spaniards could adopt.

ITALY.

PEDMONT.—The Chamber of Deputies of the kingdom of Italy met again on the 12th of April after its long Easter vacation, and without knowing it, and most assuredly without willing it, paid its tribute of homage to the Sovereign Pontiff. On the 5th of July, 1867, the deputy Castagnola, who had just returned from witnessing the celebration of the Centenary of St. Peter, told his colleagues that he must frankly confess that he had been perfectly astounded at the crowd of prelates and priests he had seen at Rome, and at the concord they had displayed. If not Castagnola, certainly some other Florentine deputies were present at Rome on the 11th, and must have been equally astonished at the crowd of people they beheld, together with the rich gifts and the overflowing love poured forth at Pio Noni's feet.—But the wonder was so great on this occasion that it struck them all dumb. The homage paid was that of silence, the same which the revolutionary journals also rendered. What, indeed, could they say?—'The world is gone after him!' The deputies Miceli and La Porta, however, bestirred themselves to propose to the Chamber an interpellation on Rome 'to prove,' as they said, 'that the Roman Question had not disappeared from the order of the day,' as some foreign journal had asserted. To discuss the Roman Question the day after the 11th of April! This was too much even for Menabrea. We will give him credit for feeling ashamed; at any rate he excused himself on the plea of the necessity of discussing the balance previously to addressing themselves to other topics. The interpellants stated their intention of bringing forward the subject in conjunction with that of the 'Bilancio degli esteri'—the balance for external expenses; so we may expect the Chamber soon to resound with the old blarney and ridiculous aspirations after the Capitol.

VENGEANCE FOR THE 11TH APRIL.—The revolutionists must have their revenge for the 11th of April. But what can they do? Go to Rome? How are they to get there? Seize the Church property?—That has been done already. Quid faciamus?—What do we? Hic homo multa signa facit. This man does mean wonderful things; but what are we doing? What can we do? And so on the 13th of April, the Deputy Piotti De Bianchi got up, and announced an interpellation to the Minister of Grace and Justice with respect to the sentence pronounced by the Court of Cassation that the buildings were not included in the confiscation of Church property. De Filippo hastened to assure De Bianchi that the Government had not failed to devote its attention to so important a matter, and was about to bring forward a project of law on the subject. De Bianchi was so good as to express himself satisfied, and only begged there might be no delay. Such was the first act of vengeance. Another was in store. The deputy Cadolini reminded the Chamber of the project of law subjecting all clerics to the conscription, and proposed that it might be fixed as the order of the day for the ensuing Friday, to which the Chamber readily assented. The Holy Father, as is well known, condemned this projected law so early as the 29th of September, 1864, in a letter to the Bishop of Mondovi, from which the condemned proposition inserted in the Syllabus was extracted. The Pope has now repeated his condemnation in another letter, addressed to the same Bishop, and dated March 25, 1869. This circumstance, of course, added a special opportuneness to Cadolini's proposition, and a readiness to its welcome in the godless Chamber.

The recent fable of the journalists about a treaty between France and Italy is already exploded. Italy, as the Correspondance de Rome observes, is neither a political, nor a military, nor a financial power. France only requires her neutrality in the coming conflict. She is powerless to injure any one but herself, and is perishing, like the serpent of which naturalists tell us, by the bite of her own fangs. The public functionaries, with hardly an exception, are ready, like Prim and Topete, to betray their masters, whenever it shall be their interest to do so; the administrative departments swarm with unscrupulous thieves; while the army is utterly demoralized, and ready to be tool of any party which knows how to purchase its adhesion. Filthy and ignoble journals, which would not be tolerated in England for forty-eight hours, such as the Messin, the Asino, and the Zenzero—are distributed gratuitously by thousands among the soldiers, sailors, and working men, and are sowing a deadly crop of infamy and disorder. The Finance Minister has just announced a deficit for the current year of \$3,000,000, and people ask when the final crash will come.

CONSPIRACY IN MILAN.—The plot thickens against the peace and prosperity of Victor Emmanuel. A telegram from Milan announces the discovery of a Mazzinian conspiracy in that city; the police have seized a number of Orsini bombs, arms, and documents in cipher. Six conspirators have been arrested. Our Roman correspondent tells us that the king is fast progressing towards imbecility in mind, and his bodily health is in such a state that he cannot lie down for fear of an attack of apoplexy.

EXPOSÉ OF ZWAL.—A correspondent communicates

the following account of an extraordinary affair which he has just seen at Kingston-upon-Thames. The Bishop having announced his intention of holding a confirmation at the parish church, classes were held by the vicar (the Rev. A. Williams), and among the candidates were two daughters of a justice of the peace and a daughter one of the oldest inhabitants of the town. These young ladies satisfied the vicar in all but one particular. They declined to give a pledge that they would not attend dancing parties in future or take part in any more dancing and the vicar therefore refused the usual certificate to the Bishop's chaplain. The Bishop of Winchester was applied to and his Lordship at once caused the candidates parents to be informed that the Church did not exact any such pledge as Mr. Williams had asked for, and that at the Bishop's deputy would use the ladies himself. Accordingly, Bishop Ryan (late Bishop of Mauritius) had an interview with the candidates and their parents the result of which was that the rejected candidates were confirmed at St. Mark's Barbican, instead of at their own parish church.—Pall Mall Gazette.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The Tribune's special says: Notwithstanding the confidence expressed by the Spanish authorities, of their ability to speedily suppress the Cuban rebellion, the Government is constantly in receipt of intelligence which shows that the insurgents have not yet brought into action all their available strength. It is expected that the next two or three months will indicate something definite respecting the struggle on either side. In the meantime it is not the intention of the Government to interfere, so long as every demand made on the Spanish authorities, were our interests interfered with, is promptly acceded to.

A sensation was created in the New York court where the spiritual photography case is on trial on Monday. An amateur photographer testified that he knew of no less than seven ways in which the spirit photographs could be taken, that he had taken them himself, and that by dexterity he could deceive even experienced photographers who had not the secret. He also testified that he made a bet with a friend of \$500, that Maudslayi could not take spirit photographs in another room, and that on proposing it to Maudslayi the latter refused to try.

THE OUTWOKES OF DISEASE.—Scabious and other eruptions, open sores, strumous discharges, and indeed all exterior inflammation and suppuration, are merely the outworks of disease. The citadel is within. It is in the circulation that the aggressive principle is entrenched; and its raids upon the skin, the glands, the fleshy fiber, the muscles, and the integuments, can never be stopped effectually until it is extinguished there. It is because Bristol's Sarsaparilla reaches the primary poison at its source, and expels it thence, that this powerful yet harmless vegetable detergent is preferred to every other preparation of its class as a remedy for scrofula and other external maladies. To carry off through the bowels the poison set free by the action of the Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills are the best laxative.

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.

HAVE FLOWERS SOULS?—Of course they have—The odors they exhale are their spiritual essences, and chemistry can preserve them long after the petals to which they once belonged have perished. The fragrant bloom of the 'sweet South,' if left on their parent stems, wither and die, but gathered in their perfumed prime, their odors live on, fresh, delicate and delicious as ever, in the famous Florida Water of Murray & Lanman. Unscrupulous imitators endeavor to simulate this peerless toilet luxury. As well might they attempt to produce a light that should rival the sun as to manufacture oils and extracts sought resembling in purity of odor this fragrant preparation. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & 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.

MEDICINE EUS ROSA.—The feeling of abhorrence produced by the taste of nauseous medicines is said to neutralize their good effects. In Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills, the sick have a tasteless specific. The feeblest stomach does not revolt against them. Indigestion of itself creates enough of nausea without the smell and flavor of repulsive drugs being brought to bear on the olfactory nerves and the palate; and it is, therefore, a great blessing to the dyspeptic invalid, to be relieved of pain and restored to health without being disgusted by the means of cure. The finest stomachic aperient and antibilious medicine extant is fortunately as pleasant to take as are confections.

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 Trochets are offered with the fullest 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 bid 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 vermifuges and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms. Use that safe and delicious remedy 'DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES' they contain no minerals, they are as pleasant to the eye and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, 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 his 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 Homoeopathy. 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. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PEABODY' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868. 2m.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SAIR BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada. Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., and Messrs. Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of May next, at ten of the 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. ISAI 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, } Insolvent. In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the clock, A. M., or as soon after 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 & Co. Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869. 2m37

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal, } Insolvent. In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co-partner in the late firm of McGuirk, Jack & Co., (composed of Daniel J. McGuirk, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGuirk),

And an Insolvent. And JAMES COURT, Ass'gnee. And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge. 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of P. Jules Godin of St. Eastache District of Terrebonne. An Insolvent.

The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament 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. Montreal, 26 April 1869. 2w38

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter THOMAS MCCORDAY, 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 objection 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. Montreal, 21st April, 1869. 2w38

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO, St. Roch, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance.—From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. The Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

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; 260,000 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch do; 1 1/2 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 2 inch do; 1/2 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawed Laths; Lot of Sawed and Split Shingles; 80,000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1/2 inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BERNARD, 19 Notre Dame Street, An 1362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867. 12m

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPERUS.

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 1852, 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 REGI POLIS, KINGSTON, Ont.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right 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.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the 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. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, } In the SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal, } Insolvent. In the matter of Oezime Thibaudan, s'n, Trader, of Montreal.

On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. OEZIME THIBAUDEAU, s'n, By his Attorney ad litem, L. L. CORBEILLE. Montreal, 15th March, 1869. 2m33.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

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. CORBEILLE, Attorney ad litem. Montreal March 5th 1869 2m31

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten of the 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. Montreal 3rd March 1869. 2m31