

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Parisians are persuaded that the Emperor is recovering, although a marked difference in his appearance is observable. There is great anxiety in regard to the regency. By law the Empress is Regent during the minority of her son.

It is generally believed that the Emperor desires to promote a good understanding between the Empress and Prince Napoleon. The idea of entrusting a share of the regency to the Prince is disconcerted by some, while hints are current that the Prince's absence on board his yacht is connected with plans of others in his behalf, if not directly with his own.

SUPPRESSED ACCOUNTS OF THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, thus refers to the Emperor's health:

"The Emperor is better, but there would be more confidence in such news if the *Journal Officiel* used more freedom, and did not omit facts which have never been denied. It has created surprise that the special organ of the Government speaks only of the Emperor's rheumatism, when every one knows that it is not that which provokes inquietude. All the journals have spoken of a malady of greater gravity, which may not shorten the life of the sovereign, but causes an impossibility of either riding or driving. If this malady does not exist, the statements should be plainly contradicted; otherwise the impression of the gravity of the illness will be increased, by appearing to conceal its existence, and by publishing bulletins of confidence will be given to unassigned communications. It is remarked that the *Journal Officiel* of yesterday have not felt bound to say that the Emperor presided at the Cabinet Council yesterday. His Majesty came only for a few moments into the hall where Ministers were deliberating, and signed some documents. I am assured, also, that contrary to all that has been said of the Emperor walking in the park, during 15 days of his illness he has been only removed from his bed to an arm-chair which may have been rolled to the terrace on a level with his apartment.

There has been much to cause anxiety in the recent intelligence from France. The Emperor Napoleon, there seemed reason to believe, was certainly ill. According to some reports he had not shown himself in public for a fortnight. No one spoke of imminent danger, yet the utmost uneasiness was evinced in Parisian society and at the Bourse. On Thursday last the panic was so intense that the funds fell 1/2 50c. Since then the alarm has been subsiding; but the news is still confused and contradictory and public opinion refuses to be entirely reassured. We can have no wish to lay too great a stress upon the Emperor's indisposition, but we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that the perturbation created by the rumours current on the subject is altogether to be ascribed to mere stratagems of Stock Exchange speculation; nor do we think that any good end can be served by two stubborn a denial of the fact that the Emperor is labouring under some more or less serious infirmity. It is not without reason, one would imagine, that half a dozen medical gentlemen are in daily attendance at St. Cloud, nor that with Nelaton, Ricord, Chauvel, and Corvisart about him His Majesty should deem it expedient to summon Dr. Chelius from Heidelberg in consideration of his special proficiency in some branch of his profession. It is satisfactory to hear that the Emperor finds himself so far relieved as to be able to transact business with his Council, and to drive and walk with his physician in the park. The fact that, after some hesitation the Empress and the Prince Imperial have gone to Corsica, as had been arranged, may also be taken as evidence that no sudden crisis is apprehended; and it would be needless to deny that there have been a few days of considerable anxiety in the Emperor's household, and some of his professional advisers made no mystery of the fact that His Majesty's health is not such as to remove all ground of uneasiness. He may yet have—and we hope he has—many years to live, but he is liable at any moment to another attack.—Times.

It is useless, I think, to remind your readers that anything like English loyalty is not to be found in France and that, except among personal friends, sympathetic feeling is out of the question, either about the chief of any reigning family or about the form of the Government. There can be no more futile attempt than trying to create in France attachment to, and still less faith in, any dynasty, were it to come from Heaven itself; but if anybody really cares who is to govern, and if a few only care what will be the name of the Government, a great many are anxious about public order, internal peace, and the existence of a Government, whatever it may be, strong enough to ward off civil war, and, above all, Socialist enterprises. Well, that large and impartial mass of the public is now lost in conjecture as to the probable consequences if the present ruler is called away from this troubled world. The most striking feature in that state of public mind is that the regular transmission of the Imperial Crown seems, at the same time, a material operation easy to achieve, and a moral phenomenon impossible to accomplish. If you only consider that the Senate and the Corps Legislatif are sure to meet and agree to the proclamation of the young Prince, that the marshals and the army are likely to surround and support him, that the Prefects everywhere will do their utmost to procure immediate acceptance and enthusiastic adhesion the whole proceeding seems as sure and as easy as the future accession of your Prince of Wales to the inoffensive and popular Throne of his respected mother. But there is the wide difference of which everybody here is conscious, that if the smallest link in that chain of adhesion and support is missing or broken, the whole delicate fabric, the artificial and precarious work of a provident father, will crumble down and instantly disappear like a severed neck, which scatters its pearls rolling on the ground. Fancy only a scattering regiment, a bestial General, a disaffected town and the Second Empire vanishes from the sight of men as quickly as the painted scenery in a fairy play, and there is an end once more to the ambitious hope—unceasingly reviving and unceasingly defeated—of our having again the wonderful sight of a son succeeding to his father on a French throne. There is a deep inclination, even in those who deplore the fact and deprecate it, to believe that such a miracle will not be witnessed—that, even if quietly transferred from father to son, the Imperial crown, retained now

by habit only, and by the accepted prevalence of one will, cannot be sustained on a young brow among the well-known dissensions of its own partisans, and will prove itself to be a life tenure, forfeited of course by natural death, if not lost before by a decree of changing fortune.—Times Oct.

The *Opinion Nationale*, the organ of Prince Napoleon, comments in the following out spoken manner:—

"The destinies of France must not rest entirely on a single head; it must not be that because a man sixty years of age is ill France no longer has a Government; a Ministry must represent a known and definite policy, must be homogeneous and have a chief, so that, if misfortune came one might know where power was and of whom to ask orders. The Emperor's illness has revealed these necessities to nobody; it has only rendered them more evident and more imperative; it has transported them from the region of theory to practical ground. They have produced a fall at the Bourse. It is necessary, then, to proceed boldly and frankly to the transformation indicated by the Senate. Consultation, not giving with one hand and holding back with the other, for the more radical and decided the transformation the more will the Legislative Body must be no longer deferred; a serious, definitive, homogeneous Ministry must be constituted, so that an illness of the Emperor may no longer be the suspension of political life in France."

Le Public reports that at the recent interview with Gen. Foa, the Emperor renewed his declaration of absolute non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, and declined to accede to the request that France should make representations against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor, and by the Director des Pompes Funebres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days ago her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin as her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that the winding sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the London "Times" writes as follows: "Hitherto the Spanish Government and press have unwisely adopted plans of concealing Cuban news, but the 'Epoch' has now broken its silence and startled the Spaniards by making statements of actual facts, and by vehemently urging the despatch of troops and the union of men of all parties, so that Government may be left free to save Cuba."

The news of Gen. Sickle's proposal to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents has caused as much excitement as if he threatened to take the part of the Cubans. It had the effect of making funds fall to the lowest point which they have reached for the past 18 years. The despatch of Gen. Sickle's has not yet been published. Whatever its moral effect may be, the remonstrance of the Spaniards amazingly unquestionably terrified the Spaniards amazingly. Paris, Sept. 14.—Letters from Madrid assert that a fleet of iron clads will be out to Cuba in November, in case the United States recognize the insurgent of the Spanish Government.

A Madrid despatch says that a new journal has appeared at the Spanish capital entitled *Guillotina*. The conductors recommend the permanent establishment of the scaffold upon public places in the principal towns of Spain and the execution of many of the inhabitants.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Rumours of a coup d'etat, of a dissolution of the Chamber, and of a consequent republican revolt are rife in Genoa and Florence. The King, assisted by his sons and daughters presided at a *Conseil de famille* the other day, at the Castle of Monza, but as Kenabrea and Cambray-Digny were present, it is probable that other than private matters entered into the discussion, and it seems to have transpired that the Royal Family conjointly with the Ministers had come to a conclusion that the present situation was utterly untenable, and that some very strong measure will be taken, if the army can be relied on. The King has been very unwell, and the five or six days of intense cold which followed the Assumption have induced him to postpone his return to Valdieri a little longer. Ricciotti Garibaldi and Friggesy are actively organizing in Sicily, and the opposition to the Government all over the land is so strong as for the moment to unite the Mazzinians and the Bourbonists in a common league. The statistics of murder in Italy for 1868 has just been published. The total number of homicides is 2,642. The same year in France, with 10,000,000 more of population, there were only 371! The lesson in comparative morality is one not to be forgotten.—Tablet.

The rumor of the transfer of the capital to Naples is by no means dead. The municipality of Florence, however, ask for an indemnity of 120 millions of francs. They have no desire to share in the ruin of Turin. One argument adduced for the change is the intolerable heat of Florence during the summer season, which seems a curious reason for going so much further south. Signor Mordini is said to have conceived a plan to legislate with the assurance that they would soon go to Rome. He must be a sanguine patriot if he thinks so, but if he were right we do not see that 100 degrees and one kind of fever, would be much of an improvement on 100 degrees and another kind of fever.—ib.

A SUDDEN AND UNPROVIDED DEATH.—The Ex-Dominican, Padre Proto, one of the most violent and most noted of the suspended and revolutionary priests of Naples, is dead. He was found in his room attempting, apparently, to ring a bell for assistance. The first time I saw him he was heading a Garibaldian procession in 1862, on the Piazza San Ferdinando, dressed in his full habit, waving his arms, and crying, *Abbasso il Papa. Roma o la morte!* The next he was saying a sacrilegious mass at the interdicted church of Sta. Brigida which I had entered by accident. It was perfectly empty, and a good market woman who saw me come out more hurriedly than I had entered, said: "Ah, you have made a mistake; good Christians cannot go in there, for the priest is accursed."—ib.

ROME.—There is reason to believe that the approaching Council will bear good fruit in England. One reason why so many pastors in the Anglican Church remain in heresy is, that they believe in the validity of their Orders. Now we hear from London, that many of them desire to obtain a solution of this question from the Fathers of the Council, whether favorable or otherwise.

We also know that several of those called Ritualists have already announced their speedy arrival in Rome.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPT. 24, 1869.

CATHOLIC GERMANY.—The Catholic Congress of Dusseldorf opens on the 6th of September, in order to consider the best means of seconding the efforts of the Council and the Pope for the propagation and maintenance of religion in Germany. The Society of St. Boniface will bring before the meeting the question of education, seminaries, and poor schools.

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

A perpetual necessity for purgation is created by the use of strong cathartics. They destroy the natural vigor of the intestines, and render them dependent on artificial means for the relief which nature should afford. On the other hand Bristol's Vegetable Sugar-coated Pills permanently restore the normal action of the bowels, and do not require to be administered more than a few times in order to procure this desirable effect. Their corrective influence as a stomachic and antibilious medicine is most remarkable. Acidity of the stomach, flatulence, oppression after eating, pain in the right side, and all symptoms of indigestion and biliousness are speedily relieved by their operation.

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, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

GENERAL EXHAUSTION.—When the blood does not reproduce the solids of the body as fast as they are exhausted by the wear and tear of life, emaciation and debility ensue. Physical weakness and decrepitude are therefore evidences of a want of reproductive vigor in the vital current. Under these circumstances Bristol's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required. Its effect is to enrich and vitalize the blood and stimulate the circulation. It is eminently a tonic that promotes digestion and retards the progress of natural decay.

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.

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment falls. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it; even restores the hair sometimes; always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible; softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair. [Tribune, Springfield, N. Y.]

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, SHIP 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.

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pills*, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

A TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P. Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1868.

BOARDING SCHOOL

AND ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the "Revere House" on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next.

From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:

1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, (for Day Scholars only). 2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only. 3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non-Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be Opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA,

OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

TERMS: Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Washing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College—charges extra. Ottawa, August 9th 1869.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOOLASTIC YEAR, 10 1/2 MONTHS.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6.00. Music.....2.00. Drawing and Painting.....1.50. Bed and Bedding......50. Washing.....1.00. Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN ON FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, vg. 15th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of Thomas A. Duclarme of the village of St. Michel de Lechaine, Trader.

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole, attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims, A. B. STEWART, Assignee. Montreal, 31st Aug. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. G. deLORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 29th August 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvents. The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act. JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,—“A. G. Teacher,” office of this paper.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF \$20 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co. Marshall, Mich. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court to obtain his discharge under the above Act. ADOLPHE COUVRETTE, per MOUSSEAU & DAVID, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bousseau, An Insolvent. Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above Act. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem. 2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader, Insolvent. The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof. ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. G. deLORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvents.

On the Seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. MARCOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEON, Their Attorney. 2m2

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL, An Insolvent. The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected. Montreal, 17th September 1869. JOSEPH DUHAMEL, By ALPHONSE JACQUES, His Attorney ad litem. 1m5

WANTED,

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to, J. KNOWLSON, Sec., Lindsay, Ont. July 29, 1869.

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Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

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The Illustrated History of the Bible: Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Catholicism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible.

This translation has been well made by Rev. Richard Gilmour, of the Archdiocese.

J. B. PROELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

Messrs. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school.

Rev. W. H. HILL, S. J., President of St. Xavier College.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.