

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

There is no longer any talk of the Emperor's going to Biarritz or anywhere else, and it is probable he will remain at St. Cloud or in Paris for some little time to come.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Official Journal of this morning publishes an Imperial Decree promulgating the recently ratified convention of the 16th May, 1864, concluded between France, Brazil, Hayti, Italy, and Portugal for the establishment of an International Telegraph line between Europe and South America.

The Emperor Napoleon has so far recovered from his illness that he is able to preside at the Council of Ministers and take his usual recreation in the park of St. Cloud.

A great sensation has been caused in France by the production of evidence that the letters of Newton, Pascal, and other great men, some time since laid before the French Academy, are skillful forgeries.

NAPOLEON THE FOURTH.—Every man of education and experience seems to fancy in these days that he has peculiarly accurate means of judging infallibly what will become of France when the present Emperor dies. Our best informants, some of whom have certainly had first-rate means of framing the groundwork for a trustworthy prophecy, maintain that the provision made for the natural course of mortality is admirably adapted to secure the hereditary dynasty, and that, beyond and beside this, the greatest reliance may safely be placed on the unflinching determination of the vast majority of leading and influential men in France to insist, with the support of the army and of the whole official world, on the peaceful accomplishment of all necessary changes, without the slightest yielding to disturbance or revolution.

Now that the French press enjoys so large a measure of freedom, it is curious to observe how many foreign journals are seized in the Post office. A paper to-night publishes a list of seizures from the 2nd to the 17th inst. During these 16 days the Journal de Frankfurt was confiscated ten times, the Florence Italiae thrice, the Vienna Wanderer thrice, the Independence Belge twice. I do not know what the English papers can have been about on the 11th inst., but on that day the Pall Mall Gazette, Nation Spectator, and Westminster Gazette were all seized. As to the Cologne Gazette, it has entered France only twice since the 2nd of last February. The Etoile Belge has been permanently prohibited. The Journal de Geneve has been repeatedly stopped in the last fortnight. Journals published in English, German, and other foreign languages are likely to be very little read in France, except by foreigners, and the seizure of many of them may be attributed less to any harm they could do than to the mistaken zeal of subordinate functionaries.

A shameful act of vandalism has been perpetrated at Paris lately. Some miscreant hurled a bottle of ink at the left hand female figure of the Terpsichorean group of M. Carpeaux, in the facade of the New Opera, deeply staining the stone. Workmen were immediately set to work to remove the stain, and this was completely accomplished by the use of some chemicals. The evil example set in this instance has been followed elsewhere, as within a few days the noble group of Acis and Galatea, in the Luxembourg, as well as other works of art in different parts of Paris, were similarly stained.

Since Charles II. apologized for the unaccountable time he took in dying there has been not so patient a patient as the Emperor Napoleon. According to a Paris paper he takes everything that is offered, including advice. When he is told he is better he says, "Then I'll get up;" and, when advised that he had better not, he lies down again. To his four physicians he says: "I give you a great deal of trouble, gentlemen; I make you lose a great deal of time; I am sorry for it." The physicians receive letters from all quarters with thousands of suggestions and prescriptions, which would compel the Emperor, if he tried them all, to live for at least a century to come.

The preparations for the Empress's voyage to Constantinople are actively continued. It is announced that the steam frigate Themis, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Moule, who commands the French naval division in the Levant, will await Her Majesty's steam yacht Alge off Cape Matapan, and will escort her to the entrance of the Fardanelles. The Turkish Ambassador, Djemil Pasha, is expected to leave Paris on Wednesday for Constantinople by way of Vienna. On arrival he will embark on board one of the Sultan's yachts and will go to meet the Empress, and escort her to Constantinople. The Italian Minister in Paris, the Chevalier Nigri, who was going on leave, postpones his departure in order to accompany Her Majesty as far as Venice, where great preparations are making for her reception.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Jules Favre, one of the Deputies to the Corps Legislatif, elected recently from Paris, has called a meeting of the members of the Opposition to take proper action with regard to the delay in opening the session of the Assembly.

Official despatches from Madrid state that Senor Paul, member of the Cortes, is in command of one of the republican bands in the south. Communication between Madrid and Barcelona is interrupted. The insurgents evacuated the town of Reas on the approach of the troops. Salvos has been captured. Official reports assert that the insurrection movement is declining. No accounts of late occurrences have yet been received from the republicans.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—Prince Napoleon arrived here yesterday, and visited the battle-field of Waterloo. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by Viscount de Lagueronniere, Vice-Admiral La Ronciere le Nourrit, and M. Plesant. The Prince went to day to Oigny and will sleep at Charleroi. His Imperial Highness, whose visit is in no way connected with politics, will proceed to-morrow to Lisle.

In an interesting letter from Rome, it is stated that Belgium is still straining every nerve to supply an adequate defence for Rome, and the report of the last

meeting of the committee at Malines, gives a noble result. The contingent raised in money is 864,581 francs. 583 Zouaves have been sent to Rome during the last year, and as many brought back at the expiration of their engagement. 5,000 Remington rifles, 2,000,000 cartridges, 40,000 kilos. of powder and other military stores have been purchased at a cost of 493,600 francs, and the residue, 392,900 francs, will be devoted to buying more rifles now making.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 13.—Several of this evening's newspapers assert that in reply to a circular communicating the recent Note of the American Minister on the subject of Cuba, the Spanish Government has received from England, France, and Austria declarations favourable to the rights of Spain.

Sept. 14.—Two ironclad frigates have received orders to proceed to Cuba. Three thousand men have already left for the island, and 7,000 more will leave in the course of this week.

Sept. 15.—A meeting will be held on Sunday next, to pass resolutions in honour of the Minister of Justice, for the clerical reforms he is about to introduce. Rumour is current that the candidature of the Duke of Genoa to the Throne of Spain is making progress.

Sept. 15.—There was a great debate in the Madrid Cortes over the Government proposal to suspend the guarantees of the Constitution. Castellan, Ronzeu and Sagasta made speeches. The volunteers in Madrid have rendered their support to the Government and several Battalions have gone out of the city.

The candidature of the Duke of Genoa, for the Throne of Spain, has been abandoned.

Oct. 6.—It is thought that the Government of Madrid conceals the real state of affairs in the Province.

The fact has come out that the insurgents evacuated Reas to avoid a premature collision with the troops.

Some Republican deputies have left Madrid to raise the Northern and Central Provinces, and arrangements to be made for a simultaneous rising in Santander, Teruel, Alava, Lerida and Huesca. The Republicans propose to raise the Province, and then to attempt a coup de main against Madrid.

Fresh bands have appeared in the Province of Saragossa. The Republic has been proclaimed in La Durega, and a new rising is feared at Valladolid. Deputy Paul, it is said, was threatened with death if he did not join the insurgents. The latter are reported guilty of indiscriminate pillage, vandalism and assassination.

The Cortes have passed the bill to suspend individual rights. The situation was bad, but if the army remains faithful it need not be considered desperate.

BLISSFUL LIBERALISM.—I am afraid some of your readers, on reading over even such incomplete descriptions of the lawless and ruinous state of Spain, as I have now and then placed before them, must have put me down for a pessimist. Or, bearing in mind the poet's line, "Dulness is even apt to magnify," they may perchance have thought that I exaggerated the calamitous situation of the country under the warring influence of a stupid and unreasoning aversion to the glorious principles of progress, Liberalism, and modern civilization. My I, therefore, be allowed, in justification of all I have said, and of much more that I have left unsaid, to adduce some peevish testimony? Any one of the Liberal papers of Madrid would serve my purpose, but let me take some passages from the Ministerial and Unionist organ, La Politica, of the 9th: "Our actual state is bad, very bad, and growing worse every day. Ever since the promulgation of the Constitution up to the present moment, instead of the revolution becoming consolidated, and order guaranteed, and respect for the law established, instead of material interests having prospered, the public treasury improved, and the confidence and activity of individuals gained reanimation, reactionary rumours have multiplied, public discontent has been intensified, the ruin of the Treasury and of private individuals has been deepened and all respect for authority is on the wane, as has just been instanced during the late disturbances in Madrid. The funds keep going down, or rather they keep sinking, for they had already, ere this, gone down and been rolling on the ground. It is reported that the thousands of families who have emigrated from Madrid and from Spain will not return for the winter, seeing that no efforts are made to infuse life and vigour into the dangerous torpidity which has befallen the revolution; and this is tantamount to saying that our commerce will continue to perish from paralysis; public works, and private too, are at a standstill all over the kingdom, simply from people's dread of embarking on any enterprise while actual circumstances last; the municipalities have not a sixpence for their most urgent claims, and every day we hear of the closing up or abandonment of schools, hospitals, founding asylums, workhouses, and all the institutions of civilized society, while titular physicians are dispersed with from want of funds to pay them with; the parochial, and even the cathedral clergy are pinched with the greatest poverty, not having been paid one penny by Government during the last eight months; the pensioners of the State are in many places dying of hunger, from a like neglect in paying them their small and indispensable allowances. All, all is desolate and ruin around us, and this quite as much in the political order, as in the moral and material; all is atrophy, all is dissolution, all is certain death around us, if heroic remedies are not quickly applied to these evils, which are but symptoms of much greater ones to come. The vast calamities which are pressing on the country and working the discredit and death of a revolution so glorious and popular, at first starting may, in our opinion, be reduced to four:—The Cuban question, the financial question, the question of public peace and order, and the indefinite prolongation of our actual provincial state. With regard to public order, let the spectacle which Madrid has presented within the last three days, bear us witness; let that which for many months past is being offered by the provincial chief towns bear us witness; and finally, let us evoke the testimony of the scenes which are being enacted in almost every town in the kingdom, where the most daring characters lord it with absolute sway, where all proprietors are filled with terror, where the right of property and the individual rights are at every turn trampled upon with impunity, &c. What a picture, if not of all, of some at least of the evils which 'our glorious revolution' has brought upon us as a just punishment for our sins! And let your readers remember that the picture is drawn, not by an enemy, but by a friend, and a most liberal friend, of the Government and the Revolution.—Corr. of Tablet.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—After investigating the circumstances connected with the alleged attempt to assassinate Deputy Lobbia at Florence the Court of Appeal has summoned him and four other persons to day to answer the accusation of fraudulently concealing the charge referred to. Signor Lobbia and Deputy Cucchi have also been summoned by the Constitutional Tribunal on a charge of complicity in the robbery of documents from Deputy Fambri.

Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers appear to be on very strange terms, for the Nazzone notes as an important fact that, on their meeting him at the railway station last week, "his Majesty addressed a few words to each of them." The Council was a very stormy one, and Signor Ferraris alone supported the King's refusal to dissolve. Ombry, Digoy, and Menabrea, carried their point. Signor Ferraris has since resigned, but has consented to retain his post provisionally. The next six months' expenses have been provided for by the operations of MM. Fould, &c., on the ecclesiastical property, but, when this is gone, no one seems to know where the funds are to come from. The present Cabinet cannot stand, as a vote of want of confidence is preparing for the meeting of the Chamber. Signor Acerbi, the leader of

the bands which invaded Viterbo in 1867, is dead, how and whether repentant or not it is yet unknown. He was a deputy to the Italian Parliament, and was one of the most greedy of the Garibaldi chiefs, and in a very bad odour with the rest for having annexed the military chest to his own use before the close of the "sixty days."

Mr. Rattazzi, the well-known Italian statesman, lately went to pass a season at Baden. He had engaged an apartment at the Hotel d'Angleterre, but upon arrival he found it occupied by an American, who would not give it up. Mr. Rattazzi found quarters of an inferior description elsewhere, and forthwith brought an action against the hotel keeper. He obtained 3,000 francs damages, which he generously gave for distribution among the poor of the place. It is expected that the case will hereafter rank among the 'causes celebres' of the Grand Ducy of Baden.

Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The streams of lava are pouring from the crater in the Val Doo.

The French Empress is to be received at Venice by Victor Emanuel and the Diplomatic Body, on her way to the East.

ROMA.—The Pope has been about Rome nearly every day since the weather became cooler. He visited the Church of San Pantaleo and the Scuole Prof. of St. Joseph Calasanzio on the feast of that saint, and gave audience to the community and to a number of pious persons, who went there to obtain his blessing. He then drove to the Oblate Nunnery of Tor de Specchi, and inspected the novitiates which are being prepared for bishops' lodgings, and thence to St. George, in Velabro, where the Ourtoris Palace is being suitably employed. The church is to be put into repair for the use of the prelates, as it is in a state of great neglect, and has neither altar-plate nor furniture in sufficient quantities.

A letter from Rome in the Paris Union, has the following: "Everything is in course of joyous and active preparation for the meeting of the council, and each day bears witness to the rapidity with which the works are being carried on in St. Peter's. The city, on its side, is taking measures for receiving its illustrious guests in a worthy manner. On all sides houses are being repaired, whitewashed and adorned; in the churches the marbles and gilding are being re-polished and refreshed."

During the time the Ecclesiastical Council is sitting in Rome, an exhibition of oil paintings by old masters will be held. Those only will be admitted which treat on subjects founded on Biblical history and portraits of dignitaries of the Catholic Church.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—The semi-official 'Provincial Correspondence' of this evening says that the reports received on the subject of the cattle plague leave no doubt but that the epidemic has completely disappeared from Prussian territory.

Berlin, Oct. 6.—King William opened the Diet today with a speech from the throne. He said an unavoidable deficit in the finances rendered an augmentation of taxes necessary. He announced that reforms would be introduced, placing the eastern provinces on a basis of self-government; and that new laws in regard to public education would be submitted. He alluded to the success of his efforts to preserve peace and friendly relations with foreign powers; and hoped his should have similar success in the future, for the development of intercourse and for the maintenance of the independence of Germany.

The oldest branch of the far-spreading royal family of the Hohenzollerns has become extinct by the demise of Prince Frederick William Constantine of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. The late Prince, who was in his sixty eighth year, has no issue by his first wife, the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, and his second union with the Countess von Rotenberg beingmorganatic, the title is not handed down to his son by that marriage.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5.—The Rigsdag was opened by the King to-day. In his speech from the throne he declared that his confidence in the justice of the well understood interests of Denmark and Prussia was so firm that he had hopes that the Prussian Government would adopt his views, and consent to an arrangement which would result in perpetual friendship.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6.—The great powers have withdrawn from interference in the affairs of Egypt. Although the Turco-Egyptian difficulty has lately been talked of as settled, there are still some minor points on which agreement has not been arrived at. The most important of these obstacles to complete reconciliation seems to be the pretension of the Porte to prohibit the Keddive from contracting loans—a pretension inconsistent with his right of financial administration in Egypt, and in which it is to be hoped the Sultan's Government will not persist. Nothing can well be more precise than the aspect of affairs in Europe at the present moment, but one is always glad to witness the dispersion of small clouds, even though no bigger than a man's hand, especially when they appear in the East.

Thousands of wealthy sufferers, surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofula, of chronic liver disease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation? None whatever. Sweep away these tormenting malarials, then, with Bristol's Sarsapilla. Nothing can be easier. The antidote is agreeable—the relief certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the blood can resist the purifying operation of this infallible vegetable disinfectant.

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 soft breezes of Florida, sweeping over seas of bloom, work wonders in many ailments and debilitating complaints. The aroma of the flowers of this salubrious region, mixed with any baser matter, forms the basis of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The same delicious aroma that delights and refreshes the invalid sojourner in that distant State, can be enjoyed at all seasons in all parts of the world by the purchasers of this famous perfume. It has been pronounced by competent chemical authority the most healthful of the toilet waters of modern times. As there are counterfeits, 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.

If the Stomach is weak so is the individual, for no human being can thrive on indigestion. To avoid the pangs of dyspepsia some persons starve themselves, and even then do not attain their object, although they reduce themselves almost to skin and bone. There is an easy way to restore the stomach to its full vigor if dyspepsia choose to adopt it. A course of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills will put the whole digestive, secretive, and excretive, ap-

paratus simultaneously in order, and relieve the debility which indigestion inevitably produces. The sugar envelope renders the pill as palatable as confectionery.

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.

Chemistry in furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, and food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Parts from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasmas are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Their afflicting Obil's and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts.—Gazette, Independence, Mo.

CIRCULAR.

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, CORNMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POKE, HAMS, LARD, SERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SALT 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. Timm Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868. 12m

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 Pastilles 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. Gray, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P.Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1868. 5-53

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.

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. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 10 1/2 MONTHS.

TERMS: PER MONTH. Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$8 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. Payment must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN ON FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, Aug. 15th 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of MONTREAL, } and its amendments.

SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOHN M. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Debtors 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 at law. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$60 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, } SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Montreal, }

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Bauseau, 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 at law. 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. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys at law. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } 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 at law. 1m5

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 & DAY D. His Attorneys at law. Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5

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. O. DELORMIER, His Attorneys at law. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL,

MONTREAL. THIS SCHOOL will re-open on the 20th September inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. The Pupils must: 1st—Pay the First Quarter in advance. 2nd—Furnish a Baptismal Certificate. 3rd—Have the Costume of the School. 2w4

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Nos 6, 8 and 10 St. CONSTANT STREET. The duties of this School will be resumed on MONDAY, the thirtieth of August instant, at NINE o'clock, a.m. A sound English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted on very moderate terms. Parents desirous of placing their children in the above institution are requested to make early application. WM. DORAN, Principal.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY BENZIGER BROTHERS, Cincinnati and New York: BIBLE HISTORY, Containing the most remarkable events of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT. Prepared for the use of the CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR. Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. 8. 346 Pages.

Beautifully illustrated with 140 cuts and a map of the Holy Land, printed from electrotype, on excellent paper, substantially bound. PRICE—Free by Mail—70c.

APPROBATION.

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. PROCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MESSES. 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 of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, 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. 415