

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—A manifesto has been issued by the Count de Chambord to the French people in which he says:—I shall never abdicate my claims to the throne of France. I shall never forsake the monarchical principles which I have preserved intact for 40 years, and which are the last hope of France's greatness and liberties. Casarism and anarchy threaten France because her salvation is sought in personal questions and not in principles. I shall ever uphold the flag of France, and aid in restoring the ancient prestige of her armies. Time presses, and alliance and reorganization are urgent. The happiness of France is my only ambition, and I will never consent to become a revolutionist when I am the legitimate king.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Thiers, in discussing with Alphonse Rothschild the project for the further evacuation of France by Germans, said:—"I would like to see an end of the occupation if we had a stable Government, and a settled public opinion. As it is, if the Germans were gone we would have worse; the demagogues and Bonapartists would come forth, and in a few days all the calamities of party and strife would take place. I will yield though with regret to the general desire, though I consider that the presence of the Prussians is a guarantee of peace and order."

PARIS, Feb. 2.—In a recent conversation with General Billot, President Thiers is reported to have said, "I am sincerely in favour of a moderate republic, and have long thought it possible, but I now see that I was mistaken, and that a Republic cannot exist even with my aid; I am compelled to seek the happiness of the country elsewhere."

The Assembly to-day by an overwhelming majority passed a bill authorising the Government to notify England and Belgium of the termination of the commercial treaties between France and those countries. Deputy DuChatelet's motion in the Assembly and the Government return to Paris was debated. Vautrain, the newly elected Deputy for Paris, spoke eloquently in support of the motion. He was frequently interrupted, there was much confusion and in the middle of the uproar the motion was rejected by a vote of 377 to 318. Minister Casimir Perrier threatens to resign.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Railway labourers at Aries have struck and threatened to stop the trains. Troops have been sent to that place to strengthen the hands of the authorities.

AN IMPERIALIST VIEW OF THE ELECTIONS.—The *Gauleois* declares that the results of last Sunday's elections are favourable to two parties only—the Republicans and the Bonapartists. "Wherever a Legitimist or an Orleanist candidate presented himself, his defeat was decisive. Only two Bonapartist candidates offered themselves to the electors, and both were successful. The reason why the Legitimist and the Orleanists have failed, while the Imperialists have succeeded, is because the Bonapartists represent the only regime which inspires an absolute confidence in the re-establishment of order and the public peace. In politics there can be no half-confidence, or partial security, or partial order. The parties which have failed in the recent electoral contest are those which represented those incomplete conditions, while the Imperialist candidates represented absolute security, based upon an alliance of the principles of authority and Democracy, which are at present disputing for supremacy. If it be asked why no Bonapartist candidate offered himself in Paris, and why, for instance, M. Haussmann, whose name recalls 15 years of the Empire, was not proposed by us, we reply frankly that the Government of M. Thiers appeared to make the return of the Assembly to Paris the price of the election of Mr. Vautrain, and it would have been inexpedient for us to have obtained the heavy responsibility of a success against him. When the Parisian Press Union broke up we contented ourselves with recommending abstention, and now we find that 250,000 electors did abstain from voting. Once more. Whatever may be said or done, the alternatives between which the country is agitating are Radicalism and the Empire. It is for the Conservative party to decide whether, in order not to sacrifice honourable sympathies, which we cordially respect, it chooses to incur the risk of giving itself up, owing to its divisions, to those who can be nothing but a bridge between the existing regime and that which massacred the Archbishop of Paris, President Bonjean, Generals Clement Thomas and Leconte, priests, gendarmes, and soldiers."

The return of the Assembly to Paris, which it was understood M. Vautrain's election was to secure, now seems as far off as ever, and its most staunch partisan, M. Lemoine, says in today's *Debut*, "En verite nous ne tenons plus autant a voir l'Assemblée revenir, et nous nous disons que Paris peut tres bien vivre sans elle." This is a very wise view to take, considering that the majority of the Assembly have quite made up their minds to live without Paris, in spite of Victor Hugo's assurances contained in his proclamation "to the grand people of Paris, misunderstood and calumniated by the very reason of their greatness." So far as the poet is himself concerned, it is rather a curious and significant fact that "the city which Germany failed to conquer" gave him on the 8th of February 214,000 votes out of a much smaller list of voters than have now given him only 93,000.

ENLIGHTENED LIBERAL AMUSEMENTS.—A few days ago the Paris police made a descent on a gambling house in the Rue des Bernardins. The place was admirably fitted up to destroy its votaries, both body and soul. A door in the ordinary gaming saloon opened into what was called a chamber of distractions, where play was carried on with illuminated cards, and where the abominations of debauchery were superadded to the allurements

of the gaming table. Here, too, was a man ready with bills and stamps, so that the unfortunate victims, maddened by losses, and enervated by debauch, could obtain fresh supplies of money at exorbitant interest. Of course, the saloons were crowded; the very elite of the liberals of Paris were there—doctors of law and medicine, government functionaries, journalists, and every section of liberalism was well represented. The ardent advocates of free, compulsory, and secular education, were evidently engaged in putting into practice the exquisite morality of which their pet theory is so necessarily productive.

"ARTICLES DE PARIS."—As the company were leaving the Paris Opera-house at the close of the masked ball of Sunday, a gentleman, in plain dress, who was escorting a lady in a rose-colored domino, was suddenly stabbed twice in the chest by a man in the costume of a clown. The culprit was immediately arrested, and proved to be a former servant of the lady, of whom he had become violently enamoured.—Two criminals have been discovered by a singular chance. The foreman of a gang of street sweepers handed over to the police a small silver box which he had found, and in the box was a letter written in a neat feminine hand, containing these words:—"While I am writing to you he laughs. When you receive this he will be dead.—Blanche." Upon the lid of the box were the initials "L. V.," which reminded the police of a certain Louise Viamet, who had been suspected of complicity in the assassination of an old man who had lived with a young woman named Marie Gaillet. This woman had been arrested upon suspicion, and when the box was shown to her she could not restrain an exclamation of surprise. Being pressed, she at last admitted that she had written the letter to Viamet with a view to the perpetration of the crime of which he was the author, and she the accomplice. On Monday, a former officer under the Commune, for whom the police had long been searching, and whose retreat had at last been discovered, committed suicide at his lodgings in the Rue d'Alma, in order to avoid capture. A man of wretched appearance, and clothed in miserable rags, was found dead from suffocation, and upon the table was found a note, which said, "I was not born to be a rags-picker. An assumed name has for 12 years enabled me to conceal one which my great and distinguished ancestors have borne, and which I desired should not be tarnished by their degraded descendant."

P. ROUSSEIN OF ANCIENS.—A touching incident of the Communist trials is recorded by *Figaro*. Last week Pere Roussein, the only Dominican who escaped from the massacre in the Avenue d'Italie, was summoned to give evidence before the 16th Court-martial at Versailles. As he was waiting to be called, a prisoner named Carriere was put up for trial. He had retained no counsel, and although the president repeatedly put the usual question, no one offered to undertake the defence. Perceiving this, the Dominican father rose, and asked the Court whether it would accept him as advocate for the defence. The Court assented with some surprise and evident interest. P. Roussein examined the dossier while the witnesses were being heard, and afterwards in a short and impressive speech urged that the case was one for indulgence, and obtained an acquittal. Citizen Carriere, observes the *Figaro*, may thank his stars that he had no counsel ready.

COMMUNIST PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—It is pointed out by the *Paris Temps* that there are from fifteen to twenty thousand Communist prisoners at the hulks, still waiting to be brought before the court-martial, although seven months have already elapsed since the fall of the Commune. Moreover, these prisoners have all been subjected to a preliminary examination, by which the extent of their culpability has been so far ascertained as to permit of classification. A proposal has now been laid before the French Assembly, that all the persons charged with, or convicted of, participation in the insurrection of the 18th March, shall be set at liberty if their rank was no higher than that of under-officer, and they have not been guilty of any common law offence. This proposal, although very different from that of a general amnesty, was badly received by the Right.

A PORTRAIT OF A CATHOLIC GENTLEMAN.—A cheyvalier of the olden time—tall, powerful, a soldier in every look! Who is he? The Count de Quinsonas, deputy and member of the Right in the National Assembly. During the war he put himself at the head of the *mobilises* of Isere, whom he equipped at his own expense. He fought splendidly and received the military medal. With him in the field were his son, his nephew, whose bravery also won a decoration, and his son-in-law, the Marquis de Costa de Beauregard, also a deputy, but wounded and decorated. Such were the services of Count de Quinsonas, in the time of the Commune, during which he served as a volunteer ordnance officer, that, when the troops arrived at the gate of Issy, General de Cissey, turning towards him said,—"You are decorated; I can offer you no better reward for your splendid conduct amongst us than to ask you to be the first to enter into Paris." The Count at once accepted the honour, and led the way into the city thirty paces in advance of the rest of the troops. Here is a true nobleman, who has not forgotten the chivalry of his ancestors; but then he is an Ultramontane, a Catholic, probably a friend of the Jesuits—not the style of man to suit modern ideas.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—A despatch from Barcelona says strange measures have been adopted for the prevention of further riotous disturbances. It appears the crowds who collected on Tuesday burned houses where the octroi duties had been collected and fired on troops, the latter replied with such effect that five of the rowers were killed, and another severely wounded. The place is now quiet and owing to the precautions of the authorities no further trouble is expected.

At the Barcelona riots last Tuesday, the crowd burned the houses where the Octroi duties had been collected, and fired on the troops, who replied with such effect, that they killed two of the rioters and seriously wounded another. Owing to the precautions taken by the authorities, no further trouble is expected.

MADRID, Jan. 31.—Reinforcements to the number of 8,000 men have sailed from Cadix for Cuba.

ITALY.

ABSENCE OF CATHOLICS FROM PARLIAMENT.—Our Catholic interests have no representative in the Piedmontese Parliament. Some, however, think it a mistake for Catholics not to use their efforts in trying to send up Catholic deputies, and for good Catholics not to put themselves forward to be chosen. They would blame the old programme, which has been generally acted on, of being neither candidates nor voters. Perhaps, those who find fault have not reflected on the whole bearing of the case. The oath which the deputies would have to take, not only requires them to swear allegiance to the King but to be loyal supporters of the so-called Kingdom

of Italy, sanctioning past unjustifiable acts, and laws which it has already passed, many of them tending directly to the destruction of the Church. But even if Catholics were to be enjoined by authority to take part in the elections, it is not very probable that any good consequence would follow, considering the unscrupulous character of those who now command the physical force. Everything is in the hands of the government, and by one means or another every chance of ultimate success would be frustrated. For instance, four years ago the celebrated Cesare Cantu, who is a liberal Catholic, had succeeded in obtaining a majority of 400 votes over his opponent in an election at Cocciano. The consequence was, that the election was declared null and void. Meanwhile threats were employed to intimidate the well-disposed, and a sufficient number of strangers were imported to multiply the votes of the other candidate, who, of course, was eventually declared duly elected. Again, Baron d'Ondes Reggio, the last of the Catholic deputies, had been allowed to retain his position on account of his services in earlier life; he having been a leading promoter of revolution in Sicily in 1849, though he had afterwards become a conservative and an excellent Catholic. When, however, he attempted to speak in the House on Catholic matters, he was put down with shouts of derision, and was unable to obtain a hearing or to be of any service, even had it been otherwise lawful to maintain his position.

GERMANY.

The diplomatic relations between Germany and France are as cordial as could be expected under the circumstances, but the military authorities at Berlin are carefully watching the reorganization of the French Army, upon which the German papers assert a sum is being expended out of proportion to the present resources of France, and which can only be explained by hostile intentions towards the victor in the recent contest.

BELGIUM.

The *Univers* gives prominence to the following letter, recommending it to the attention of its readers:—

To the Editor of the *Univers*.

"NICE, Nov. 27, 1871.—Sir,—The *Siecle* copies the account given by Father Ubald, Capuchin, of his visit to the *Stigmatista* of Belgium, and tries to deprive it of effect by adding the scornful comment:—*Est-ce assez fort?*"

"Now it deserves to be generally known that nearly 300 members of the medical faculty have examined Louise Lateau; not to mention a still larger number of Bishops, priests, and laymen, who have satisfied themselves as to the facts of the case, and not one of whom has uttered a syllable of doubt on the subject.

"I have not the honour to be a Capuchin, but I am a physician. During the last three years I have made four visits to Bois d'Haine, and after making examinations strictly according to the rules prescribed by medical science, I do not hesitate to assert that the facts of the case of Louise Lateau are essentially supernatural.

"On the 13th of October last I was present once more at the supernatural phenomenon (as I deem it) of the stigmatization. A fortnight afterwards I travelled into Italy to study another *Stigmatista*, and there, during four days, I was eye-witness of facts also of an unquestionably miraculous character. What I saw in Italy I shall describe in a work I am about to publish, entitled *L'Histoire des Stigmatistes de Bois d'Haine et d'Orin*.

"The *Siecle* will then have reason to exclaim: 'C'est de plus fort en plus fort.' But it is weak, not strong; to indulge in sneers about statements of such seriousness, and at the same time of such reality, as these—statements which, if untrue, are so readily capable of disproof.

"The editor of the *Siecle*, if he be an honest man, has simply to apply to the Bishop of the Diocese (Tournay) for permission to be present at one of the Friday stigmatizations of Louise Lateau. If he come provided with that authority, I doubt not but that the door of the poor cottage will open to him, or any other *esprit fort*. I think it my duty, however, to warn them of one serious risk they must run in going to visit Bois d'Haine. I state on my own responsibility as a witness the following facts which occurred to one of my brother doctors:—

"Like the gentlemen of the editorial staff of the *Siecle*, he was both a Free-thinker and a Freemason. During the medical enquiry of Jan. 8, 1869, there was something of a crowd round the cottage. Dr. D. had been commissioned by his Masonic friends to go to Bois d'Haine in order to see into and unmask the *comédie ecclésiastique* that was going on there. Coming as he did without the necessary authorization, he was refused admission. He was annoyed at this, and was expressing his feelings somewhat loudly amongst the people outside, when Monsieur Dechamps came by. The Minister of State stopped, and enquired the reason of the disturbance which he heard. 'Sir' said the incredulous doctor, with some warmth, 'they are letting in Catholic doctors to see Louise Lateau; the opinions of those gentlemen are formed beforehand. I am a Rationalist, and known to be so, and they shut me out! Monsieur Dechamps replied: 'Sir, if you are a doctor you will be admitted. Do you know any of the medical men inside the cottage?' 'Yes,' answered Dr. D., 'I am acquainted with Dr. Alfred Boullain.' Thereupon Dr. D. was at once admitted into the bedroom of Louise, where he stayed several hours, and examined attentively the extraordinary facts that were before his eyes.

"In the evening the friends of Dr. D. were waiting for him at the railway-station, all expectancy to hear his account of the *comédie* he had witnessed at Bois d'Haine. Great, however, was their surprise when their friend met them looking serious and thoughtful, and said to them:—'My friends, I don't believe in miracles, as you know, but what I have seen is so extraordinary that I cannot laugh at it. It has made me think deeply.' He did think so deeply that a short while afterwards he was converted, and broke off an illicit connection. Dr. D. died at the beginning of the present year. During his illness he knew himself to be recommended to the prayers of Louise Lateau.

"This is the risk which the gentlemen of the *Siecle* might run if they went to visit the *Stigmatista* of Belgium; but, if they won't go to confession, they might at least learn to pay some respect to truth.—I am, &c. LUCIEN GONZALEZ, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the Medical School of Clermont Ferrand."

HOLLAND.

THE NETHERLANDS LIGATION IN ROME.—The Archbishop of Utrecht—not the Jesuitist intruder into that Metropolitan See, but the Catholic Primate in communion with the Church—together with the Bishops of Bois-le-Duc, Haarlem, Breda, and Ruremond, who form the entire Catholic Hierarchy of the Netherlands, have addressed a respectful remonstrance to the King on the subject of the recent abolition by the Dutch Parliament of the diplomatic mission to the Holy See. The Bishops also say that they have been greatly surprised and grieved at the speeches delivered in the Chamber on this occasion, and at the tenour of an address to the throne voted on the same subject; and at the refusal of the House to vote the sum asked by the Government for the salary of the Minister. The Bishops remark that financial reasons could have had nothing to do with the refusal of the salary, and they comment on the deplorable effect which this studied insult to the Holy See must have upon the minds of His Majesty's Catholic subjects. Holland has had a diplomatic representative at the Vatican ever since its first establishment as a kingdom. The Bishops thank the King for the friendly disposition which he has

personally shown in the matter. It appears from a paragraph in the *Ben Public* that the Catholic body of Holland are warmly interested in the subject, and have opened a subscription to cover the expense of the ligation. One Catholic gentleman, a manufacturer of Limburg, has offered to place at the disposal of the Government a sum of money sufficient to pay the annual cost of a Minister; and the present Minister himself, the Comte du Chastel, has offered to continue at his post without salary. The matter is stated by the latest accounts to be likely to produce a collision between the Upper and the Lower Chambers, and the resignation of at least one of the members of the Cabinet.

COL. FISK AND UNCLE DANIEL.—It is now in Order to recount anecdotes of the early life of the late James Fisk, Jr., and the table-talker, ever ready to contribute to the literature of the country, proceeds to relate the following reminiscence of the Prince's sunny hours of boyhood.—When Fisk was about 10 years of age he kept a small market stall at Bonnington, Vt. One day the eminent steamboat man, Daniel Drew, came to the market with his basket on his arm. He asked young Fisk if his eggs were fresh. "You bet," replied the ingenious boy, "pop pulled them off the vines this morning." "Give me a dozen, sonny," replied Mr. Drew. The next stall was kept by little Eliphalet Buckram. "Is this pumpkin good, my son?" asked the venerable stock broker. "It is a good enough Morgan," answered the truthful child, "but, sir, if you will examine that portion concealed from too scrutinizing view, by contact with the boards forming the counter of the stall, you will see that there is a bad spot in it."

"Does not that seem unbusiness-like, my child, to cry down your own wares?" asked the kind-hearted millionaire. "My sainted mother told me I must never tell a lie with my little hacket," responded Eliphalet Buckram. The rich man was moved to tears, he took out his purse and gave Eliphalet Buckram a pat on the head and said he was a good boy. When he had gone, Eliphalet Buckram said to little James, "O James, what made you tell such a fib? You know these eggs were laid three weeks ago. You will see that I have gained a customer, and you have lost one." Well, when Eliphalet went home, his stepmother came to the door and said: "Here you are, you lazy little sneak, and you haven't sold that pumpkin yet! I'll pumpkin you!" And she took him in her stepmotherly arms and fanned him with an ox-goad until he said that he would prefer taking his meals off the mantelpiece for the next few consecutive days to sitting down with the rest of the family.

And next day Daniel Drew came into the market "a terrin' and a terrin'," as old inhabitants say, and said: "Where is the boy that sold me those eggs, eh?" and Jim Fisk pointed to Eliphalet and said: "There he is, sir," and Daniel Drew reinforced that boy's stepmother's ox-goad with his cane so effectually that—but never mind. So Daniel Drew bought all his garden-sass of Jim Fisk. In after life Eliphalet Buckram set up a grocery store, and gave trust to all the poor people, and never sanded his sugar, and wouldn't qualify his rum with water; so he burst up, and the Sheriff sold him out, and he went to the poor house.—But Daniel Drew kept his eye on Jim Fisk, and by-and-by he gave him a partnership in the Erie firm, and Jim beat him out of \$4,000,000. This is not a story for good little boys. We fear it is too near the truth.—*Chicago Post*.

THE ART OF FARMING.—A man possesses a farm, the land being of average fertility, which medium state means it is half worn out or only exhausted of half its plant food, and thus has the power of growing half crops. If this man goes on lowering the condition of the land he is a bad farmer; if he does not weaken the soil further nor improve its capability to grow heavier crops, he will be a non-progressive one—a kind of milk-and-water farmer; but if he manages so as steadily to increase the fruitfulness of the whole extent, till, in the end, it becomes sufficiently rich to grow as heavy crops of every variety as can be brought to perfection, he is a good farmer, and one the country should honor; he has not hidden his talent under a bushel. It is easier to farm well than ill. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where one only grew before, and makes every other kind of produce double too, is a heavier man than the one who plods on, doing neither better nor worse than the average; while the miserable mortal who impoverishes his land must feel how degraded a position he stands in, and his mind must sink lower with his property. If a report of every farm through every parish in the Union was made once in seven years, and the improvement, the impoverishment, or the non-improvement of each was published, it would give the country at large a better idea of what is going on in agriculture.

It is of no use denying facts, and the truth is, starting from the East, the land is robbed of more than half its fertility and still, as population moves on so does the exhausting system. If when a parish, a county, or a State is half impoverished, a stop can be put to the debilitating process, why not stop at the beginning? Why not reimburse for the start? Land is seldom too rich, and when it is what is said to be "in the very highest state of fertility," what a pity to bring it down! Yet this is the custom, the fashion, and the example set by all. This kind of policy carried into other lines of business would cause men to say the guilty parties were insane or fools. Land cannot throw up immense crops on water and air; therefore if these crops are sold off, the land is that much the poorer, but science and even common experience proves there are stages at which some of the productions of the earth can be taken away when nothing has been abstracted to cause injury, and if at this period of the crop's growth it is turned into manure, the land is benefited without any foreign aid. Thus by having intervening crops of this kind, there may be things sold one year which will be replaced the next by this renovation. This is why the four-course system, or some other suitable rotation, is insisted upon in England. Poor land is brought to be rich, and good land is kept up on the best estates; yet there are annually great quantities of fat cattle and sheep sold from those farms, and wool, cheese, butter, &c., continue to be produced because there is an art in doing this so as to improve and increase the stamina of the soil.—*Country Gentleman*.

BETS FOR MILCH COWS.—There can be no doubt that the root crop is a most valuable auxiliary food for the late winter months, and also during the winter and spring; and to one convinced of this, the question will arise, which of all the various root crops, all things considered, is the best and most profitable to raise. Potatoes fatten, but do not add to the quantity or quality of the milk. The turnip furnishes a large amount of nutritious food but has objections with some on account of the unpleasant flavor it imparts to the milk and butter. The carrot is highly esteemed, its cultivation, however, involves a great expense. But the sugar beet seems to possess many qualities that peculiarly fit it as a special crop for the winter feed of milch cows. Some we are aware do not think highly of it, but others—and among them the best known dairymen in the country—have a contrary opinion.

TO GIVE GLOSS TO LEATHER.—Apply the white of eggs, beaten up with an equal quantity of cold water, a little sugar candy being added. It is perfectly transparent, dries in a few minutes, and is not rendered sticky by a hot hand, nor affected by the weather.

RICK FLOUR CEMENT.—An excellent cement may be made from flour by mixing the flour with water; gently simmer over the fire.

ANOTHER CEMENT.—The white of an egg well beaten with quick lime and a small quantity of very

old cheese is an excellent cement for china, glass, &c.

Is the mind a ponderable or an imponderable substance; an essence, vapor, or an indescribable something which cannot be grasped, felt, or withheld? Man thinks, studies, invents, tires the brain by overwork, and loses his reason; rests his intellect, becomes calm, uses restoratives, and again thinks. When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really ponderable matter, from the fact that the ingredients are supplied which render it support and give it vitality. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the Syrup.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a friend in need. Who has not found it such in curing all diseases of the lungs and throat, coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, and "last, not least," Consumption? The sick are assured that the high standard of excellence on which the popularity of this preparation is based, will always be maintained by the proprietors.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Catarrh Condition Powders, for horses.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSPICE ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

ME. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHIER. MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Dear Sir,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully, J. B. MEAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 381 Notre Dame St. VILLA MARIA, Montreal, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—Having thoroughly tested the qualities of the "Family Singer" Sewing Machine manufactured by you, we beg to inform you that it is, in our estimation, superior to either the Wheeler & Wilson or any other Sewing Machine we have ever tried, for the use of families and manufacturers.

Respectfully, THE DIRECTRESS OF VILLA MARIA, HOTEL DIEU DE ST. HYACINTHE, 11th September, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—Among the different Sewing Machines in use in this Institution, we have a "Singer Family" of your manufacture, which we recommend with pleasure as superior for family use to any of the others, and perfectly satisfactory in every respect.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF L'HOTEL DIEU, ST. HYACINTHE.

WANTED. A MALE TEACHER, holding an Elementary Diploma for School No. 3 St. Columban, Two Mountains. For particulars apply to JOHN BURKE, President.

TEACHER WANTED. A FEMALE TEACHER wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, Co. of Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. A liberal salary will be given; teaching to commence as soon as possible after New Year. Applications prepaid, address, P. CAREY, Sec.-Treas., St. Sophia, Terrebonne Co., P.Q.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of Leon Hurteau, of the City and district of Montreal, Trader.

Insolvent. On the twenty-sixth day of the month of February next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, the said Insolvent will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. LEON HURTEAU, By LEBLANC, CASSIN & LACOSTE, His attorneys ad litem. MONTREAL, January 15th, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Montreal. IN the matter of SUTHERLAND, FORCE & COMPANY, (composed of John Sutherland and Anthony Force), Insolvents.

ON Saturday the Seventeenth day of February next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JOHN SUTHERLAND, By his Attorney ad litem L. N. BIRNBAUM, ANTHONY FORCE, By his Attorney ad litem J. N. BIRNBAUM. MONTREAL, 28th December, 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT, Dist. of Montreal. IN the matter of NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE and FRANCOIS XAVIER MOISAN, Traders, of Montreal, individually, and as having carried on business there in partnership under the name and firm of "PREFONTAINE & MOISAN," Insolvents.

ON the Seventeenth day of February next, NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE, one of the Insolvents, individually, and as having been one of said partners, will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act. NAPOLEON PREFONTAINE, By DORION, DORION & GEOFFREAU, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 9th January, 1872.