FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 15. - The Emperor still remains Compeigne. He reviewed the troops yesterby, and was greeted with great enthusiasm by the troops and people.

The Manifesto of the Opposition members of the Corps Legislatif published, and is signed by 28 deputies. They say that the demands of the people for the right to govern themselves, means an inevitable transformation, the necessity of which each day proves to be more and more imperative. The Opposition intend to use peaceful means to that end, unless an attempt in made to silence them by force.

The manifesto indicates the reforms which the Opposition will insist upon. They pronounce against preliminary oath prescribed for the nembers of the Corps, and for the abolition of the military law, the country to be armed merely for self-defence. The manifesto concludes as follows: The elective principle is the only one which will stand throughout all rebellions, and must not only be the base of the institutions of the country, but must be kept clear from mon archial compromise and the violence of demagogues.

All Souls' Day, passed over quietly in Paris, the anticipated Republican demonstration being limited to the placing of wreaths upon the graves of General Cavaignac and Baudin, the Depu'y who was killed at a barricade in 1852. The Emperor has held several Councils with his Min isters at Compeigne, but the nature of his future policy is still unknown. The expectation of a reconstruction of the Ministry is very general. and the Foreign Minister, M. de la Tour d'Au vergne, is known to be desirous of retiring from his post. There is now no probability of the meeting of the Chambers before the 29th Nov. The elections in Paris promise to be warmly contested, but bitherto the 'Irreconcileables' alone have nominated their candidates .- Times.

In France there is a temporary calm, but a renewal of excitement in Paris is expected from the election contests about to commence in four circumscriptions of that capital. The extreme Radicals propose to elect avowed enemies of the Empire, and the Moderates have not yet selected any candidates.

The next Parisian elections will be held in the midst of the greatest confusion which has existed in France since the beginning of the Empire and even since the fall of King Louis Philipne; for. in the electoral struggles of the Republic, two parties only, well known and well defined, were fighting in full daylight for the maintenance or for them a kind of chronic disorder, as difficult to cure as it is difficult to bear. If that large party could be truly represented—that is, if it could find 'reasonable Irreconcilables,' like Favre and Picard for example—the issue of the elections would not be for a moment doubtful, and they would be again-however contradictory it proclaimed and unsuspected 'irreconcilability' as well as by their reasonable and temperate valent here—that the Opposition can hope to carry the day. Either Socialist candidates at home or non-jurors, still in exile, will be deemed necessary to stir the denths of the nonular mind. and to call up to the poll the dense battalions of our workmen. When such names shall have been launched by the Press and the meetings, and when it is felt that the popular current is setting in that way, the middle classes of the Picard and Favre hue will be again-as is too often the case in this country-hemmed in and obliged to choose between an official or half official candidate and a Socialist one, with a dislike nearly equal for hoth. The Parisian bourgeoisie will be then, as usual, pondering whether the G verament or the Socia list Opposition is the most absurd, the most pritating and disagreeable, and especially the express, finally, by its vote, not which of both is better, but which is worse, and deserves more richly than the other an electoral defeat. Such will be the sense and result of the next Parisian election.

If it would be unjust to make the Government re sponsible for the tone of the semi-official Press, it equalling, if not surpassing the Republican ones in their endeavors to bring shout a breach of public peace. To be sure, the retreat of the Rapublican party after its solemn challenge was open to criticism, but after all it was a wise act deserving rather encouragement than blame. Now you may see in our Imperialist Press the accusation of cowardice launched every day against the Republican party for having declined to fight on the day named. only does such an accusation, daily repeated, seem calculated to excite French vanity to something like frenzy, but to any impartial looker on, it is tho roughly unjust. It is much more courageous to stop such a movement, as MM. Simon, Pelletan, and Bancel strove to do, and to face their own party's invectives, or merely to retrace their own steps and fall back; as MM. Gambetta Esquiros, and even poor Raspail have honestly done, than to face insult, and defy the Empire when standing behind the iron wall of 80,000 men. To be sure, if the battle had been fought on the 26th no more daring or rather insane feat of bravery would have been recorded in the annals of French revolutions, however rich they may be in such remembrances -Never has such an army, nor the half of such an ground, never was the Parisian people more destipart of the town, and where it exists it is composed heard saying that they would have been there if their in Spain under an assumed name, and working, not think of dead men floating over and around you.

folly. Still less decorous if possible, are the insults heaped by that Press on the mem ry of King Louis Philippe, whom they accuse of not having shown they accuse of not having shown himself on the 24th of February as the Emperer did on the 26th inst., when walking on the terrace of the Tulleries, while K Gagne was paying a graceful pretical tribute to the obelisk. To compare such times and such situations in order to draw out of the comparison a dull and insincers flattery is too absurd. After all, the moral advantage of the 26th is already lost by the stubbornness of the Government ordered condition, murders and robberies being freon one side and by the ill directed invective of its Press on the other.

How often not only to give you my true impres sion, but also and even more to allay my own anxiety about the future of my country—do I ask myself what the end of all this will be! For one thing is evident—that the present state of things cannot last, and that we are only dragging from day to day towards some great crisis.

A Parisian contemporary gives an amusing instance of the lengths to which love of routine will push French officials. When a dog is found wandering about masterless in Peris he is taken to the fourriers, or municipal pounds, where he is kept eight days, and if not claimed at the end of that time, either hanged or sold according to its value. It seems, however, that to claim a dog it is necessary to have a "certificate of morality" delivered by the commissary of police of the quarter in which one may reside. Here is a specimen of the document required. It was delivered to a lady :- "We, Commissary of Police of the City of Paris, and specially appointed to the Quarter of \_\_\_\_, under our personal responsibility, certify that the black and white baired dog answering to the name of Badin, which is at the fourriere, belongs to Madame B. living Quai -, and that the conduct of this lady has never given cause for reproach; in faith of which we have delivered the present certificate," &c. On the margin of the paper is a black form, to be filled up with the description, not of the dog. but of the lady.

THE SURZ OANAL-PROGNOSTICATIONS OF FAILURE. -A writer in the Frankfort Journal, who, as a resident at Alexandria, is well up in the subject on which he treats, does not hold out much hope of a great success attending the Suez Canal. He says- At the opening of the canal, in November, an imperial frigate is to lead the way and to be followed by a democratic ruck of mercantile steamers. If there be certain people in Alexandria who imagine that this frigate will stick fast and hold the after vessels prisoners (for large vessels cannot turn), we can only say that they must be unsophisticated souls. Such a want of foresight and tact, M Lesseps would never be guilty of The first fleet of steamers will get through the canal all right; but this success will be short-lived, and the real difficulties will soon present themselves In order that a large steamer will obey the helm she must at least go half speed; but how difficult it is to steer a colossal craft in an accurately direct line must be well known to every seaman It is true that the canal is twenty-six English feet in depth (and more than this no vessel save and except the Great Eastern requires), but this depth does not extend the entire width of the canal, but only in the middle - as the original plan, on account of time and expense, was abandoned, so that the caral is not equaliy deep from side to side, but has teen dug for the overthrow of social order. Fer from this | Therefore the least false turn of the helm, or sudden now; the great majority of Parisians are equally breeze springing up, could easily drive the boat on to hostile to disorder and to the Empire, which is the sand slopes, and the force of such a diversion and the displacement which would occur in the yielding sand, those only can best estimate who ere at all ex perienced in such collisions. For large sailing vessels the canal will not do at all-about this everyone is satisfied. The wind blows ordinarily, between Suez and Gedda directly contrary from what it does betwo n Gedda and Aden. These contrary winds met about the 20th deg of north latitude, and sailing vessels have been known to wait there five months may seen to foreigners—a declaration of war to for a favorable breeze, which can only be reckoned the Empire and a new adhesion to order and upon twice in the year, about the end of April and in liberty under any other Government. But such is not the case, and it is not without names like ships for such long distances is in a sormy weather those of Florica and P. those of Favre and Picard-who, by their loudly sailors would much rather adopt the Cape' route It was this difficulty in steam tugging which, for one principal reason, rendered the Abyssinish war se spirit, represent so exactly the opinion now pre- costly The canal toll of ten francs per ton register can only be borne by purely trading steamers of large only be bearable after the present tariff has been materially diminished."

## SPAIN.

The difficulties in Spain are at their height. It is no longer certain that the Duke of Genoa will obtain the majority of votes in the Cortes. In order to arrive as this result, and to increase this majority to a respectable figure, it will be indispensable to reopen the Cortes to the republican Deputies some of whom would vote for the Duke of Genos, but who do not wish to re enter until the state of siege has been raised. But Marshall Prim has declared that it would not conduce to the tranquility of the country if the constitutional quarters were restored prior to the election of a king. The whole is a vicious circle. On the other hand, the Italian journals announce that the Italian government has not received any flicial overture on the subject of the crown for the most dangerous for the present hour, and will Duke of Genos, and insist very strongly that the of-express, finally, by its vote, not which of both is fer should be refused. The young Prince moreover, would not repair to Spain at once but would wait until be came of age, continuing his studies, which it would be well not to have disturbed Side by side with the candidature of the Duke of Genca that of Espartero is maintained One section of the radicals. and M Mad z -re making great efforts in his favour, and petitions are being signed to that effect Very must be acknowledged that these newspapers are miny are also being got up in support of the Duke de Montpensier. Others will support the Archduke Victor of Austria. Perhaps those who netition to vive the sovereignty to this last Prince do not perceive how ridiculous it would be to drive the Bour bons from the Spanish throne in order to offer it to a Prince of the Hause of Austria.

If countless volumes have been filled with the his equally certain that the present difficulty of finding escapes while pursuing my professiom; every diver some body to wear it will supply curious chapters to has, or has been unusually lucky to escape them future historians and chroniclers At this mement the prevailing idea is that the Duke of Genoa will be the man advanced to the vacant throne, but this is off Toledo In working about her bottom, I got my perhaps not so certain as it may appear. It is still doubtful whether he will obtain that absolute major ity of 171 votes requisite to constitute him King of The Cortes number 340 members, and of Spain these 171 must give their voices in his favour in order that he may be the King-elect A considerable number of the deputies will keep away and abstain from It was two bours and a half before I was relieved, voting Should be however, be duly elected accord. ing to the rules laid down by the Spanish law, it remains to be seen whether the vote will appear to his uncle and guardian sufficient evidence of the national wish to warrent his acceptance of the crown present and there and the feeling that you are alone makes army, occupied Paris and without even speaking of ed to him. The King of Italy was by no means you pervious and measy. the Chassepot, which is not to be resisted on open averse from his son, the Duke of Aosta, becoming ground, never was the Parisian people more desti- King of Spain and he equainted him with his feel- stands up on the bottom a rute of firearms. The National Guard has been sup- ing on the subject, at the same time abstaining from pressed since 1852 in the popular and Democratic exercising his authority as King and parent. The cabin up the shrouds walk all over her, just as easily Duchess of Aosta would very willingly have been of picked men. I happen to know a National Guard Queen of Spain But the influence of his wife and breeze Only it seems so quiet, so tomb like; there who as soon as he became connected with the Rappel father did not avail to overcome Prince Amadeus' are no waves down there—only a swaying back and was invited to surrender his musket Now, I do not strong disinclination to stand forward as a candidate. forth of the waters, and a see sawing of the ship. mean to say that in such circumstances an armed The case of the Duke of Genoa is different. As a You hear nothing from above. The great fishes will rising is out of the question; far from it—the con minor and a mere boy, the decision cannot be left to come swimming about, rubbing their noses against trary is unfortunately more likely; but to accuse of him The wishes of those nearest to him are very your glass, and staring with a wondering look into base ocwardice men who besitate long before throw- conflicting. The Duchess of Genoa is unwilling to your eyes. The very stillness sometimes gives life a ing their followers into such an unequal encounter is commit her child to Spanish changes and changes. Shill You hear just a mosning wailing sound, like not only impolitic, but absurd. Many workmen were Her husband, on the other hand, has been travelling the last notes of an organ, and you cannot help but THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm

opinion of his sister-in law that an Italian Prince of 15 is better at school than at the head of a foreign

Genos to the Throne has, up to the present, received the support of 161 deputies to the Cortes.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT -The Italian Parliament is convoked before bursting it open. for the 18th inst. The Island of Sardinia is in a dis-

A circular note, dated the 5th inst., has been addressed by the Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, explaining the attitude of Italy in regard to the (Ecumencial Council. The Government declares, that it reserves to itself the right to reject any decisicus of the Conneil to the opposision to the laws of the kingdom and the spirit of the age Among other considerations brought forward against the meeting of the Council, the note lays stress upon the fact of the occupation of the Papal States by foreign 'roops.

It is said that the falling off in the char oter and efficiency of the Italian army of late years is most notics ble and melancholy. Though immense sums, indeed, far more than the financial condition of the country can at all admit of, are expended upon the military establishment, the condition of the army gets worse and worse every day . Though there are many clever and well informed soldiers in the ranks. the vest majority are decidedly below the average in intelligence, and fatally wanted in discipline. An English officer writing from Verona says of them :-They are held badly in hand by their officers, the slightest effort seems to throw them into disorder, and the number of stragglers is extraordinary.' The army of Piedmont used to be cited as a model of what a military body should be, but since it has become that of united Italy, under a monarchy, it has degenerated until it must be almost useless in actual

ROME - VOLUNTEES NOBLES AT ROME. It is said that corps of Volunteers is to be formed at Rome consisting entirely of nobles. At present only 500 have en rolled themselv, es and, as the corps is to be 800 strong, 300 more are required. The members are not limited to the Roman nobility, but may be of any Among the officers already appointed are so Aldobrandini, a Borghese, and a Lancellotti, and the from the army. The uniform is described as handsome. The members of the corps will not receive any pay, and their duty will consist in guarding Rome. There does wiready exist a Palitine Guard whose duties are the same, but this guard is composed of shopkeepers, though they, too, give their services gratuitously.

The Pope s enthusiasm about the Council shows no abatement. The other day a German pricat brought him an address and a large sum of money from the ladies of a German diocese, and in accepting the gift the Council. The priest replied that he was too old, being in his 71st year. "You call 71 old?' exc'aim ed the Pope. "I am 78, and I teel young, and shall assist at the Council without neglecting my other

## GREAT BRITAIN.

With two exceptions, both caused by infirm health all the English bishops will take their seats at the Council of the Vatican.

The Government has ordered a man of war to convey the remains of the late Geo Peabody to America.

THE GRANTS OF GLENLORRISTON -- A corespondent entions that there are only two tenants of the name of Grant on the whole estate of Glenmorriston, and that unwards of 400 Grants attended a funeral lately in Canada There are, however, a great many of the name in Strathspey.

Boys of the Penion .- There was a time in the history of the human race when boys of tender years knew less of the world than did Byron, and ac ually had some respect for their parents. They did not then call immense cartmen to account in the streets for driving too near their fashionable boots, and threaten to punch them then and there. They did not have favorite ba'let girls nor keep hambletonians, nor play billiards at midnight in the sylish capacity, whilst to passenger and mail boats it will hotels. But those were the palmy days, you know: the balcyon hours; the pleasant spring-time, and all that sort of thing. Times are charged now, and we have no more boys. They are all 'feliers.' They say to the drams, hil bil - they wink at the middens and smoke partages. They stand on the steps of the hotels towards the going down of the sun and debate. the prices of gold and stocks. Deliver us from these frightfully knowing 'young fellers' of the period

> The New York 'Express' says that there are begging wretches in that city who do not besitate to deform and cripple their own and other people's chil dren in order that they may excite the compassion of the charitable by exhibiting them in the streets.

It is worth something to live among the divorcers The clerk of the country containing Chicago makes \$100,000 a year from fees and salary.

Down Among the DEAD MEN. - BENEATH THE WAVES- LIFE UNDER WATER. - It is a strange business, this diving. The danger fascinates some, but the peril is never for a moment lost sight of. I put on the beliet for the first time more than ten years ago, and yet I never resume it without a feeling that it may be the last time I shall ever go down. Of course one has more confidence after a while, but there is something in being shut up is an armor. weighed down with a hund ed pounds, and knowing that a little leak in your life-pipe is your death, that no diver, can ever get rid of And I do not know that I should care to banish the feeling, for the sight of the blue sky, the genial sun, and the face of a fellow-man, after long hours among the fishes, makes you feel like one who has been suddenly called away tory of the struggles for the crown of Spain it is from the grasp of dea h. I have had some narrow

> I think the most dangerous place I ever got into was going down to examine the propeller Comet sunk sir-pipe coiled over a large sliver from the stoven hole and could not reach it with my hands. Every time I sprang up to remove the hose my tender would give me the slak of the line, thus letting me fall back again. He did not understand his dutier, and did not know what my signals on the life line meant. and there wasn't a moment that I was not looking to see the bose cut by the ragg d wood It's a strange feeling that you have down there. You go walking over a vessel, clambering up her sides, peering here

Fometimes a vessel sinks down so fairly that she stands up on the bottom as trim and as neat as if she rode on the surface. Then you can go down into the as a sailor could if she were dashing away before the

matters stand so—and it is well known they stand step-son being chos n by the nation now in quest of of those drowned. About four years ago the prose-so—the invective of the Imperialist Press, and it a Sovereign. Wictor Emmanuel feeling the resp n-peller Buckeye, belonging to the Northern Transpor-daily challenge to come and fight, is an unjustifiable substitute weights upon him; seems to learn to the tation Company, went down in the river St. Lawrence in seventy-eight feet of water, and it was known that a mother and child were asleep in their nation most difficult to govern.

stateroom at the time of her sicking. The father begMADRID Nov. 19 The nomination of the Duke of ged of me and offered me a good deal of money to take out the corpses, and though I dreaded the work, I at ast consented. I had been all over the wreck two or three times, and knew where the stateroom wes. The door was fast locked, and I waited a good while

> Of course, a dead person couldn' harm you, but even in broad day, on shore, and with people around you, don't you know that the sight and presence of a dead person brings up solemn thoughts and nervous feelings? I knew how they would look, how then were floating around in the room, and if the father hadn't been looking so wretched -bove, there was no money to tempt me in there. But at last I got a crowbar from forwards, and not letting myself think gave the light door a blow that stove it in. The water came rushing out, the vessel just then lurched over toward my side, and out they came, the woman first, her eyes wide open and her hair trailing behind, and in her left hand she held the hand of the child. knew how they would look, but I screemed out and

jumped back. Her face was fearfully distorted, showing how hard death had been made, and the eyes looked through the green waters at me in a way that made my flesh creep. The child had died easily, its little white face giving out no signs of terror.

It was a good while before I fastened the line to them and gave the signal to hawl up and I felt so uneasy that I was not long in following. This is one of the drawbacks to any feeling of curiosity a diver might otherwise have. I never go down the hatchway or the cabic steps without thinking of a man floating about there. When the Lac la Belle sunk on St Jisir flats, the engineer was caught in the rushing waters, and no trace was ever found of his body. His wife came to me hearing that I was to go down to the wreck, and asked me to find the body i possible. I remembered this when I went down, and went groping through the engine-room in momentary expectation of encountering the body. I looked so long without finding it that I got nervous, and had started for the ladder to go up, I felt something strike my belimet and give way, and a chill went dancing over me as I thought the dead body was at hand. But, on reaching up, I found that I had rushed against the fire hore, the end of which was hanging down, command will be given to a Lieutenant-Colonel taken and what I so dreaded was still hidden beyond my

> A diver does not like to go down more than a bundred and twenty feet; at that depth the pressure is paintal, and there is danger of internal injury I can stay down for five or six hours at a time at a hundred and fifteen or twenty feet, and do a good deal of bard work In the waters of Lake Huron the diver can see thirty or forty feet away, but the other lakes will screen a vessel not ten feet from you

Up here you reldom think of accident or death, but s hundred feet of water washing over your head would the Pope enquired whether the Bishop was coming to set you to thinking A little stoppage of the air pump, a leak in your hose, a careless action on the part of your tender, and the weight of a mountain would press life out of you before you could make a move. And you may 'foul' your pipe or line yourself, and in your baste bring on what you dread. I often got my hose around a stair or rail, and though I am not called cowardly, and generally release it without much trouble, the bare idea of what a slender thing holds back the clutch of death off my throat, makes the cold sweat start from every pore. - Detroit Advertiser and Tribune.

> A pure, smooth skin, is a womanly charm which every individual of the gentler sex appreciates, and may, if she chooses, possess Every variety of pimple, blotch, sore, postule, and exfoliation—and their name is legion—which disfigures the face, or arms, or neck, may be removed by a course of Bristol's Sarsaparilla; the most agreeable and barmless, vet the most potent of Il vegetable disinfectants. Ladies will do well to bear in mind that this bulsam for the blood not only cures scrofuls, and other malignant external disorders, but all minor emptions; and is likewise the best tonic and regulating medi cine they can use for difficulties peculiar to their delicate organization.

> Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & 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

> THE INVALID'S QUESTION ANSWERED .- " Why.' asks the sufferer from liver complaint, "should Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills be any more beneficial to me than aloes or colocynth, or rhubarb, or jalan? The medicine is, like them a purgative.' Yes it is a purgative-but not like them. Its operation is gradu 1, mild, and conservati e. But mark this: it is something more than a purgative. Two vegetable altera tives, the discovery of whose wanderful antibilious properties is comparatively new, give it an efficiency in bilious cases unshared by any of the ordinary cathartics. Hence, Bristol's Pills are surpassing all the mercurial preparations They affect the liver quite as certainly, and much more favorably, than the mineral salivants, and, unlike them, are perfectly barmless.

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THE VERDICT OF HALF THE WORLD .- The entire Western Hemisphere pronounces Murray & Lanman's Florida Water the most delicious perfume for the boudoir, the ball-room, and the bath that chemistry has yet succeeded in extracting from living flowers, No empyreumatic oils, none of the course manufactured odoriferants which enter into the composition of ordinary toilet waters defile this exquisite p. epara tion. It contains the delightful fragrance of the petals and corols of rare aromatic flowers growing on the verge of the Northern Tropic, and combining the voluptuous fragrance of the tropical flors with the refreshing sweetness of the blossoms of the temperate zone. Greater cars is exercised in its production than in the manufacture of any other perfume, and the floral material used is infinitely more fragrant As there are counterfeits always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp,

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 Medi-

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR'S BILLS - When Dr Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer. Consumption, it does more then most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no father for the required aid.

## CIRCULAR.

MONTENAL, May, 1867. of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, Deputies had persisted in taking the lead, and when unsuccessfully, to improve the probability of his I have been down especially to rescue the bodies 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 wil' keep on hand and for sale a Market, where he was been on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORMINAL, BUTTER, CHEEFE, POEK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED Fish, Dried Apples, Sair Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Mesars. Gillespie, Mosfatt & Co. and Messre. Tiffin Brothers. D. BHANNON

COUMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

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APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated Bistory of the Bible, Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocess of Basel, translated into French by Rev. D: Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Farope, 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 circalated. Never was the thorough and intelligen: teaching of the Cathechism more needed than at the present day, and the Ontechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly und without the Catechism of the Bible.

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

J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

MESSES. BENZIGER BROTEERS. - I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object fo: which it is designed, a school took. The style is to purely English that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator simed 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 aliusians 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 is our school Rev W. H. HILL S J., President of St. Xavier College. Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINGE OF QUEER, SUPERIOR COURT.

Is the matter of KOSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wif of Hyaciathe Busseau,

An Ingolvent.

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of November next, at ten o'clock am., or as soon as Coupsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for her discharge under the above

Montreal, 8th Sept 1869. ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, per LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Her Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, In the SUPERIOR COURT

Dist. of Montreal. for the said District. In the matter of MOISE TERRIAULT, Undertaker of the City and District of Montreal,

Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that no the twenty-fourth of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act and amendments thereto.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Marchand & Belanger of Maskinonge,

The creditors of the Insolvents and the said Insolvents, are hereby notified and requested to meet at the office of Mesers T. & C. C de Lorimier, Advo-cates, co. 6 Little St. James Street. in the City of

Montreal, on Tuesday the twenty-third day of November instant, at two o'clock, PM, for the public examination of the said insolvents and the ordering of their affairs in general. LOUIS GAUTHIER,

Assignee.

MOISE TERRIAULT.