

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Emperor of Russia has just conferred on the Marshal of France the highest rank in the Order of St. Andrew. The insignia were accompanied by a letter, in which the Emperor said he had long desired to give the Marshal this special mark of esteem and regard, and that the passage of the Empire through France and the touching attentions lavished on her on its soil have given him a happy opportunity of realizing that desire. In well-informed political circles, in which this intelligence began to circulate to-day, it has been much discussed—much more so, indeed, than such compliments usually are. It is remarked that the Emperor of Russia has performed this graceful act of Sovereign friendship after having refused to recognize the Government of another Marshal, and that this compliment emphasizes more strongly the distinction existing in the eyes of the Russian Sovereign between the two Chiefs of a Provisional Executive Power. Comparisons are drawn between the expressions of high consideration which accompany this distinction and the haughty terms in which Russia explained its refusal to recognize the Spanish Government. It is remarked, moreover, that a distinction conferred on the occasion of the attentions paid to the Empress on French soil is addressed, as it were, to the entire nation and adds to its significance. Some persons regard it also as an approbation and encouragement given to the spirit of Order and Conservatism of which the Marshal personally is the authorized representative in France.

A bill has been presented in the French Assembly for freeing education from State control. Bishop Dupanloup supported it on the ground that it was based on the principle of liberty. It was warmly opposed by M. Chaillet-Lacour, who declared that the only result of the law "would be the benefit of the insubstantial Catholic party." Bishop Dupanloup, replying to this, charged M. Lacour with having placed Catholics outside the pale of the law. The debate created intense excitement; at its end the bill was passed to a second reading.

In the French Assembly a bill has been read a second time by which all foreigners born in France become liable to the conscription if they have not performed military service in their own country. It is further enacted that every one born in France of a foreign father also born in France is a Frenchman, unless within a year of his attaining his majority he claims a foreign nationality.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Duchesse de Nemours, who signed a letter to the French Archbishop offering to kill Prince Bismarck, asserts that the alleged conspiracy was only a joke. He says he signed the letter while intoxicated.

The Cologne Gazette gives the following paragraph: "The diplomatic body in Paris is excited by the unwelcome discovery that it is under police espionage. The two military attaches of the German Embassy, Major Bulow and Captain Thiermann, had long had a French-Swiss servant, who seemed extremely regular and trustworthy, but rather simple and ignorant. On Herr Bulow entering this servant's room one day during his absence, he found concealed in an illustrated paper lying on the table a detailed daily report of his master's actions addressed to M. Lombard, Commissioner of the secret branch of the Paris Police. The honest son of Helvetia was of course at once discharged, and his masters have made a strong remonstrance to the Duc Decazes against the amiable attention with which the French police have favoured them."

A Clever Dog.—An ancient widow was walking the other day in the Avenue du Maine, Paris, with her dog which appeared in the Rue de la Gaite, and shortly returned carrying a piece of bacon, which he buried in some soft earth. "Your dog is clever," said a passer-by. "Poor thing!" said the widow, "she has young ones, and this develops her instincts." So saying, the widow uncovered the bacon, and placed it in a capacious pocket. Presently the dog reappeared with a pair of socks. This seeming to be a sign of over anxiety for the welfare of her young, the passer-by pointed out the widow to the police, who found in her pocket a cake, a pair of small boots, a knife, the piece of bacon, a sausage, a book, and some other matters. The poor dog was sent to be slaughtered, and the widow taken to the police station.

SPAIN.

A New Departure.—MADRID, Dec. 30.—General Martini Compas has pronounced in favor of Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella, and with two battalions of soldiers is at Murviedro, in the Province of Valencia. A portion of the Republican army of the Centre has been withdrawn from pursuit of the Carlists to march against him.

Despatches from Spain state that Prince Alfonso has been invited to visit the Army of the North. The ships in the harbour of Santander have hoisted the Royal flag. Marshal Serrano acquiesces. The Minister of the Interior has sent the following despatch to the Governors of the Provinces:

"Alfonso the XIIIth has been unanimously proclaimed King by the Army, Nation, and Ministry. A Regency has been formed under the presidency of Concombe Del Castillo, without a portfolio. We hope your patriotism will induce you to firmly maintain the great interests confided to you."

The Alfonsoists consider that Carlism has received a death blow. Ex-Queen Isabella has received the following despatches:—

"All the towns have responded enthusiastically to the proclamation."
(Signed) "Primo De Rivera, Capt.-General of Madrid."

"We pray your Majesty to transmit the news to your son. We congratulate you on this grand triumph achieved without bloodshed."

This telegram is signed by General Primo de Rivera and Concombe Del Castillo.

Isabella in response to the despatch of General Primo de Rivera, sent the following telegram: "The King proceeds to Spain immediately." Alfonso has telegraphed to the Pope asking his blessing and promising that he will, like his ancestors, defend the rights of the Holy See. King Alfonso's ministry is announced as follows: Castro, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cardenas, Minister of Justice; Jovellar, Minister of War; Salaverra, Minister of Finance; Womlas, Minister of Marine; Robedo, Minister of the Interior; Drovio, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Minister of the Colonies.

Schneider.—Despatches from Spain say that General Doregarray has laid down his arms and that other prominent Carlist leaders are about to give in their adhesion to King Alfonso. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris has resigned. Duke De Montpensier and the Orleans Princes have congratulated Alfonso on his accession to the Spanish Throne.

With respect to the conditions of Navarre, the Basque Principalities, and other regions more immediately constituting the theatre of war, the course of events has enabled us to conceive a tolerably distinct idea. We have counted the burnt houses, the ravaged gardens and orchards, the homeless families, the amount of taxes and black-mail, the requisitions for men and beasts made in the name of both belligerents, the Madrid Government claiming persons and property in the name of the law and without payment, and the Carlists paying in bonds to be redeemed on the happy day when the King shall come by his own. Even this part of the country, however, endures all the trampling with mire, resignation and exhibits more vitality than might be imagined. There are still a few cattle browsing in the woods and a few aged peasants at work in the fields, and it was only when the last workmen were

taken from them to do duty in the ambulance during the campaign of 1874 that the English mining company at Vera was compelled temporarily to close their establishment. From whatever source money may flow to Don Carlos, he seems like the Pope to have an unbounded command of it. French and English as well as Spanish gold circulates freely about the Pretender's camp, and although the people are clamouring for peace, there are people enough who make the best of the war to hush up discontent and stifle the cry of distress. A large portion of the frontier population have from time immemorial been trained to a loose, lawless life. They are smugglers by habit and instinct, and the war has given all kind of contraband impulse, which it never could hope to attain in normal times.

What is said of Navarre and Guipuzcoa is equally true of the mountainous region of Aragon and Catalonia. There is profitable employment for men of enterprising character all along the Pyrenees, and colonial and other goods are cheapened for the benefit of the northern population, at the expense of a Government, which is never at a loss to recover itself by overburdening the rest of the nation. The agricultural wealth of the country is inexhaustible, and this year both the harvest and vintage have given splendid results throughout the South of Europe.

BELGIUM.

EFFECT OF THE INFIDEL PRESS.—A Belgian correspondent points to a remarkable fact, in connection with the recent great increase of members of the Catholic Club at Louvain. In former years Liberal (i.e. semi, or altogether infidel) newspapers used to be allowed in the reading-rooms, and persons were not wanting to promulgate the total ruin of the club if the habit was continued, while others prophesied its downfall if the literature provided was solely Catholic. The committee decided to banish the infidel papers; and the result has been that in one year the club has more than doubled its members. The fact speaks for itself.

ITALY.

THE REVOLUTION.—The intention of Government to pass an extraordinary measure for preservation of peace and protection of property argues the apprehension of danger from the designs of the disaffected. It is notorious that the members of the secret societies have been of late particularly active and bold. The following Circular, which appeared in the *Diritto*, would seem to show that the arrests at Florence, Naples, and the Villa Ruffi have not extinguished the hopes of the revolutionists:—"On January 25, 1875, the Home Minister has been informed that a Circular was directed to the Presidents of Democratic Societies within the kingdom recommending them to hold themselves ready and willing because the moment for revolution is at hand. It is added that the signal for the insurrectional movement would be when General Garibaldi would present himself in the Chamber of Deputies for the purpose of moving a severe censure on the Ministry. You are therefore requested to institute immediately the most opportune investigations in order to ascertain how much truth there may be in these informations, and to report thereon with the utmost solicitude, employing meanwhile all such measures of watchfulness and precaution which you may deem most convenient, and which shall be found necessary. (Signed) THE PRESIDENT." The authenticity of the foregoing document was denied by the *Opinione*, but the *Diritto* re-affirmed its genuineness. As the *Diritto* was neither sequestered nor persecuted for publishing such a circular it may be taken for granted that it was not a forgery.

NEW CHARITY IN ROME.—As all the schools and institutions of benevolence in Rome are now more or less administered by Government in a mode little calculated to promote the interests of religion and morality, the Catholics are endeavouring as well as they can to create new schools and asylums under control of good Catholics. It has been proposed by Father Claudio Maria Gandet, the Procurator-General of the Brethren of St. John of God, with consent of his General, Giovanni Maria Alfieri, to found a vast asylum to receive those objects of charity who cannot enter the existing institutions. The first will be for boys under the age of 13 years who may be afflicted with chronic ailments, such as scrofula or its kindred disorders. The second division will be assigned to the use of persons over 18 years of age, who may be paralyzed, deaf, blind, or incurably infirm. A portion of this second division will be set apart for old men without ailments, but who may have no means of gaining a living by work. The third division will receive aged or infirm priests of all nationalities who may require a home. There will also be a place for men of broken fortune who knew better days, but who by calamities may be reduced to indigence. This new asylum will be located in the country near Rome, in a healthy situation where the boys may have the benefit of pure air and exercise in the cultivation of the land attached to the asylum, and where their religious and moral education may be carefully attended to. The Holy Father has already given to this scheme his special patronage and blessing. Cardinal Antonelli has given to it warm encouragement. The new asylum will be somewhat like that at Marseilles, and will afford a refuge to many poor persons in Rome who used formerly to receive parochial alms, but since 1870 have found this source of charity diverted in various ways to serve the purposes of the Italian Government.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Yesterday the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian and Lady Herbert of Lea arrived at Munster to congratulate, in the name of a number of English ladies, the Westphalian Countesses and Baronesses recently fined for using seditious language in an address to the Bishop of Paderborn. They were received at the station by a deputation of the Catholic portion of the Westphalian nobility, and immediately proceeded to the mansion of Count Nesselrode, where they delivered a written address to the Countess. The mansions of the Catholic nobility were decorated with flags.—*Times Cor.*

The second fact mentioned in the telegrams relates to the arrival of certain English ladies at Munster to congratulate the Westphalian Countesses who have been fined for sending an address to the Bishop of Paderborn. "The mansions of the Catholic nobility," says the telegram, "were decorated with flags." This statement, so insignificant in itself is startling as measuring the change in the feeling of the Roman Catholic laity towards the ecclesiastical laws. When they were first passed, little or no active sympathy was shown by the laity towards the clergy. The Prussian Roman Catholics had always been favoured by the Government, and they were apparently not disposed to embroil themselves in a political quarrel merely to please the priests. Under any circumstances, their wives would probably have done their best to draw their husbands into active opposition; but the inertia of a husband on ecclesiastical questions is very hard to overcome, and the Westphalian ladies might have sent a good many addresses to imprisoned bishops before the Westphalian nobility would have shown any inclination to support them in offering resistance to the Government. It is easy to understand the bitter resentment which filled these men's minds when they learned that their wives had been brought up as criminals and punished for sending an address to an imprisoned bishop. It was the one step, perhaps, by which Prince Bismarck could be sure of driving the nobility into an alliance with the clergy. Probably the same temper which prompted the persecution of the Westphalian ladies will equally prompt him to prosecute the husbands for decorating their houses in honour of a violation of

the law. Under this sort of discipline, the lay Roman Catholics will not be long in forgetting that there was ever a time when they regarded the cause of the clergy as something distinct from their own.—*Roll Call.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.—BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Archbishop of Cologne has again been fined 30,000 thalers, and will probably be imprisoned again before long.

APPEAL.—BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Count Von Arnim appealed yesterday to the Kammergericht from the sentence in his case.

The German Government is still unable to find out the name of the Papal delegate in Posen. The Deans either deny the right of the courts to question them, or ask for time to prepare their answers. So many of the priests banished from the province have returned that it is stated in future the authorities intend to try imprisonment instead of expulsion. The Island of Rugen in the Baltic has been selected as the place of confinement.

MOVED HIM.—The other morning a nice young man got into a car on the Dayton Short-line Railroad, and saw to his delight the only vacant seat in the coach was by the side of a young lady acquaintance. He reached for that seat with joyous strides and her eyes answered his delighted looks. But just as he got there, an elderly party from the other end of the car walked up the aisle and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the lady. "How is your brother?" he asked, "is he able to get out?" "Oh, yes," she said. "Will he be very badly marked?" he continued; and the old gentleman grew suddenly interested. "Oh, no," said the fair deceiver, "with the exception of a few small pits on his forehead, you would never know he ever had it." "Were you not afraid of taking it?" the young man went on, while the old gentleman broke out in cold perspiration. "Not at all," she replied; "I had been vaccinated, you know." The seat was vacated instantly, two young hearts beat as half a dozen, and the prattle of "nice talk" strewed that part of the car, while a gray-haired old man scowled upon them from the hard accommodation of the wood-box.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

ATYR'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery, gratis, to all who call for it. Among the problems of high science which the Doctor presents in it, is the startling assertion that the friction of the sides upon its surface, retards the earth's revolution upon its axis, or holds it back with a force of 6000 millions of horse powers. Hence it is easy to see that without some counter force, the globe must rotate slower and slower, until its revolutions wholly cease. Then with perpetual night on one side, and a degree of cold far below any now known, we should have on the other a "fervent heat" from the sun, which would melt the rocks and make the mountains run like water. But we need feel no alarm. He shows a counter force which nearly balances this resistance, and will maintain, substantially, the present mundane condition, through ages upon ages yet to come.

FALSE MODESTY.—For people to allow disease to become seated upon them, rather than consult a Physician, or to suffer as many do for years with the different kinds of piles, without going at once to the Druggist for Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure, which is an infallible cure.

BURNETT'S COCAINE for the hair has stood the test of time and competition. It has established a reputation for purity and efficacy in every quarter of the world. For twenty years it has been a favorite with the people and a leader with the trade. The name "Cocaine" has become a valuable property. We have established our sole right to its use in several suits at law, thus protecting the public and ourselves from imposition.

FOWLE'S

PILE AND HUMOR CURE

For Internal and External Use

WARRANTED A SURE AND PERFECT CURE.

For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO CURE ALL CASES OF PILES, FROM ONE TO THREE BOTTLES IN ALL CASES OF HUMORS.

This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor Cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface, and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.

Price \$1 per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, have the honor to announce a Grand Bazaar, to come off in January, 1875, for the benefit of the New Church about to be erected at Lancaster, in honor of the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus, and under the invocation of St. Joseph. Contributions, in money or otherwise, will be thankfully received by the Rev. Father MacCarthy, or any of the undersigned Ladies:

- MRS. ANGUS TORIN, Lancaster.
- MRS. WM. McPHERSON, "
- MRS. WHITE, "
- THE MISSES McDONALD, "
- THE MISSES O'NEILL, "
- MRS. BOWDEN, "
- MRS. GEORGE McDONALD, Cornwall.
- MRS. DUNCAN McDONALD, Williamstown.
- MRS. ARCH. FRASER, Fraserfield.
- MRS. ALICE SHANNON, 44 St. Famille Street, Montreal.

Williamstown, Nov. 5th, 1874.

THE LINDSAY LORETO CONVENT.

IS NOW OPEN with a good attendance. This is said to be the finest Convent in Canada. Parents leaving their daughters there to be educated, can see and judge for themselves. Charges moderate only \$100.

T. J. DOHERTY, B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE, &c., &c., No. 50 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. [Feb. 74]

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of D. A. LAFORETTE, of the City of Montreal, Grocer and Trader, Insolvent.

I, the Undersigned, L. Jos. Lajoie, of the City of Montreal, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my office, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the second day of February, 1875, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the examination of the insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

L. JOS. LAJOIE, Assignee. Montreal, December 29th, 1874.

BREAKFAST.—EPPE'S COCOA.—HEALTHFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Eppe's has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled "James Eppe & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Eppe & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It.

Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can best tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

St. Mary's Church, Allegheny City, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

The East India Hemp has been taken by Rev. Matthias Binder, O. S. B., and Rev. Sebastian Arnold, O. S. B., both assistant pastors of this church, and so far has given relief to both. They suffered from affections of the lungs and bronchial organs. We have recommended, through charity to sufferers, the Cannabis Indica to different persons, and continue the same in good conscience, knowing the effects by experience. Please send inclosed check for twelve bottles of syrup, pills and ointment. We shall inform you in due time what further success the medicine shall meet with.

Yours truly, REV. FREDERICK WOLFE, O.S.B., 87 Washington Street.

CHINA GROVE, Rowan Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1874.

Send one dozen Ointment and one of Cannabis Indica. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination, I found her in the incipient stage of tuberculous consumption. Then it was I concluded to make a fair trial of Indian Hemp, and now there is a general demand for those remedies. The Ointment excels everything and anything of its kind I ever saw or tried; in many cases it acts like a charm.

Fraternally yours, P. A. SIFFORD, M.D.

RIDGEVILLE, Caswell, N. C., Sept. 12, 1874.

Inclosed is \$10 for more of the Indian Hemp. I can truly say that this medicine has done me more good than all the doctors, and I had several of the best in the country. My cough is a great deal better, and my chills and night sweats are gone. You may look for several orders soon, as many have seen the effect of this medicine on me.

W. A. FULLER.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 30, 1874.

Your treatment for consumption has so improved my condition, that the inquiry comes every day from my friends, What are you taking? Several are talking of sending for some of your medicine, and James Huff desires me to order for him \$9 worth of the Hemp.

P.S.—It is my opinion that an agent at this place would sell considerable for you.

W. H.

DREKED, Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1874.

Send three more bottles of your consumption and bronchitis cure. My son began taking the Hemp last night three weeks ago, and he is improving rapidly. The last ten days have made him look and act like another person. I have great hopes.

J. M. BRATTON.

DEEP RIVER, POWERSVILLE, IOWA, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper. I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma. She had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured.

JACOB TROUT.

N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address: OAKBROOK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.

Le CREDIT-FONCIER DU BAS CANADA,

Capital, \$1,000,000.

PRESIDENT.....C. J. COURSOUL, Q. C. VICE-PRESIDENT.....M. C. MULLARKY.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

It advances money only on first mortgage and only to the extent of half of the value of the property mortgaged.

The longest term granted for the repayment of its loans is twenty years, and the shortest is one month.

It lends to Fabriques, Municipalities and Corporations, according to the laws by which they are governed.

The Company is authorised to receive funds on deposit. Interest at the rate of six per cent. is allowed on deposits of six months, and seven per cent. for deposits of twelve months.

For the transaction of business, apply directly to the Cashier.

Office open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., No 13 St. LAMBERT St. MONTREAL.

J. B. LAFLEUR, Cashier. 6m10.

Montreal, 23 Oct., 1874.

A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing! SAVE YOUR EYES! RESTORE YOUR SIGHT! THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES! By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY OF THE EYE, EIGHT, Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes! How to cure Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes. WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING BUGS GOGGLES IN YOUR NOSE AND DISRUPTING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 100 pages. Mailed Free. Send your address to us.

Agents Wanted. Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed. Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to D. R. BALL & CO., (P.O. Box 2073) 601 North Liberty Street, New York City, N.Y.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 616, ORAIG STREET, CONSERVATION HOUSES—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—14

THE VISITATION HOSPITAL LOTTERY OF ST. EUSEBE.

Approved by His Lordship Mgr. Guignes, Bishop of Ottawa; and under the patronage of the members of the Clergy for forwarding the work of the construction of the Visitation Hospital at Wright, Ottawa County.

CONDITIONS AND ADVANTAGES OFFERED. Farm at Wright, annual rent \$1,200.....\$3,000 House in Wright Village.....1,500

Two Good Horses.....300 Four Lots, each of \$100.....300 One Buggy.....120

A Buggy.....120 Five Watches of \$20 each.....60 Ten Watches of \$12 each.....120

In all 800 objects, many of considerable value. SPIRITUAL ADVANTAGES.—An annual Mass on the Feast of St. Eusebe will be said in perpetuity for the benefactors of the work.

PRIZES OR TICKETS.—Fifty cents. Responsible Agents wanted, with commission of one ticket on ten.

The money must be forwarded to the Secretary, Treasurer who will pay it over to the Committee. Monthly deposits will be made in a Savings Bank. The drawing will take place during the year 1874, and will be announced in the public journals. It will be conducted on the plan adopted by the Building Societies, and will be presided over by three priests appointed by the Bishop of Ottawa.

Property given as prizes by the President will be distributed by him to the winners.

Persons wishing to buy or sell tickets will communicate with the Secretary-Treasurer. Deposits of tickets will also be made with the members of the Clergy and other persons who may be wanting to interest themselves in the work.

EUSEBE FAUER, Pt. Missionary Apostolic, President.

(By Order), OMER BROUILLET, Secretary-Treasurer.

Wright, P.Q., 8th Dec., 1873.—\$1 O.A.C.

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, making more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Post card to States costs but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine [30th Oct. '74, 11-52]

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig). LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative). WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal). BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Evangelical).

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, REPRINTED BY THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and criticism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reports which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, feeling sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the leading periodicals of Great Britain.

TERMS: About one third the price of the originals. For any one Review.....\$4 00 per annum. For any two Reviews.....7 00 " " For any three Reviews.....10 00 " " For all four Reviews.....12 00 " " For Blackwood's Magazine.....4 00 " " For Blackwood and one Review.....7 00 " " For Blackwood and two Reviews.....10 00 " " For Blackwood and three Reviews.....13 00 " " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews.....15 00 " "

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In re CONSTANT & CO., of Hochelaga, Parish and District of Montreal, Insolvents.

The Creditors of the said Insolvents are hereby notified that Louis Fauron Constant du Chatigny, one of the said Insolvents, has deposited in the Office of the undersigned Assignee a Deed of Composition and Discharge, purporting to have been executed by the majority of his Creditors, representing the three-fourths in value of the liabilities of the said Insolvents, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and if no opposition to such Composition and Discharge is made within three judicial days after the last publication, which shall be the ninth day of January next, the undersigned Assignee shall act upon such Deed of Composition and Discharge according to its terms.

Montreal, 23rd December 1874.

CHS. ALB. VILBON, Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of ALFRED HOULE, of the city and district of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber, Insolvent.

The undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourth day of February (next A.D. 1875), at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

ANDREW B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 11th December, 1874.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of THOMAS WENTWORTH, of the City and District of Montreal, Tinsmith and Plumber, Insolvent.

The undersigned, Andrew B. Stewart, of the City and District of Montreal, Official Assignee, have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month, and are hereby notified to meet at my Office, Merchants Exchange Building, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the Fourth day of February (next A.D. 1875), at the hour of Three of the clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the Estate generally.

The Insolvent is hereby notified to attend.

ANDREW B. STEWART, Assignee.

Montreal, 11th December, 1874.