

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The recent notice given by the French Government that it will tolerate no attacks in the newspapers upon the Septennial Presidency has given great offence to the Legitimists, and the Extreme Right threaten to withdraw their support from the Government. The Duc de Gramont, replying to censures in the public press, declares that he has evidence to vindicate the Government of the Empire from the charges brought against it of heedlessly rushing into the late war.

**THE NEW SUPERIOR-GENERAL OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.**—On April 10, the election of the new Superior-General of the Christian Brothers took place in the mother-house of the order in Paris, resulting in the nomination of Brother Olympe. All the dignitaries and delegates of the congregation, to the number of seventy-five, were assembled at the ceremony. Only one important member was absent, the brother visitor to the Republic of Ecuador. A two-day's retreat, preached by Father de Ponlevoy, S.J., preceded the ceremonies, which commenced on April 7—which was just three months since the death of Brother Philippe. The ceremonies were of a very complicated nature, and three whole days elapsed before the name of the newly-elected was officially pronounced. Brother Jean Olympe was the member selected, and is now Superior-General of this great order. Immediately after his election a solemn *Te Deum* was chanted in the chapel, at which the new General took the seat of the late Brother Philippe for the first time.

M. Just Paget—in religion, Brother Jean Olympe—popularly known, however, as Brother Olympe, was born in 1810 in a village of the Franco-Comte. He entered the order of the venerable De La Salle at an early age, and passed his first years in Lyons, in which city he afterwards founded a flourishing novitiate, one indeed which takes immediate rank after that of Paris. He was successively Superior of the Novitiate of St. Claude, and visitor of the district of Besancon, and was named Assistant Superior General in 1861.

During the late Franco-Prussian War, Brother Jean Olympe was not inactive, and, together with the late Brother Philippe, distinguished himself by his generous assistance in the hospitals and ambulances. His charity, gentleness and patriotism are well known in Paris, and fully merit the praise so often bestowed upon them. All who know Brother Jean Olympe agree that the choice of the order could not possibly have fallen on a better man or one more suited in every respect to fulfil the arduous duties of the responsible charge entrusted to him, or to stand before the world as the successor of so great a soldier of the Cross as the Brother Philippe.

A lamentable hiatus in the registers of births, deaths, and marriages in Paris was created by the fires kindled during the dying struggles of the Commune. The keepers of these public records do not, however, put up with the loss as tamely as certain Parisian registrars did nearly three hundred years ago, who supplied a similar gap in a parish book as follows:—"He desunt multa matrimonium." It is stated by the *Petit Journal* that the contents of about 70,000 deeds, burnt quite black and apparently illegible, will be recovered. The registers found among the ruins of the Palace of Justice proved to have preserved their original shape, but they were burnt into apparently homogeneous blocks, from which a single leaf could not be detached without instantly falling into dust. The means of making these unpromising remains deliver up their secrets are these:—The back of the register is cut off, so that it becomes a heap of separate leaves welded together by the flames. This heap is then dipped into water, and, while damp, placed before the mouth of a stove. The water evaporating raises the sheets so that they can be separated, though, of course, requiring great care in handling. The writing now stands out in shining black upon dull black, like the silken flowers on velvet brocade. It is easily deciphered and copied, with a note stating that it is reproduced from the carbonized original.

**CHARTRES.**—On Saturday week two Carthusian Fathers were ordained priests in the chapel of the Bishop's College at Grenoble. One of them was the Russian Baron Nicolai, who some years ago commanded a division of the Russian army in the Caucasus. Yielding to an irresistible vocation he has consecrated to God in the solitude of Saint Bruno the second half of his life. When the general informed his sovereign of the resolution he had formed of embracing the Monastic life, the Czar granted his authorization to do so, and sent a message through the Minister of War expressing his regret at the loss of the Baron's services. The general was then simply placed on *disponibilité* and on a retiring pension, and free to resume his rank in the service if he felt so disposed. According to the regulations of the Russian army a *chef de corps* in this position is required to report himself at headquarters once in every five years. General Nicolai, however, having taken the final vows in the Carthusian Order, could not any longer continue a member of the *cadres* of the Russian. He intimated as much to the Emperor Alexander II., who sent the gracious reply that he might continue to enjoy his retiring pension.

"When we are not religious we are pretty generally very superstitious." The *Bien Public* tells us that Theophile Gautier the celebrated French novelist and poet was a free thinker but so superstitious that although he refused to believe in God, he did in the evil eye. He was extremely fond of Offenbach, but on discovering that the composer had the evil eye he refused even to allow his name to be mentioned before him. He never began anything on a Friday, and although he never said his prayers, yet if he spilt the salt he invariably threw a pinch of it over his left shoulder. The *Figaro* commenting on the above says:—"M. Thiers is very superstitious. He who once began a public speech by 'God is said to have created the world' is so afraid of crows that whenever he went to the Elysee while he was President, they had to be driven away from the trees where they usually abound or he would not sleep that night in the palace." To top all these accounts the following advertisement recently stuck up all over Paris unveils the superstitious practices of another illustrious French free thinker and politician, M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, "Mlle. Copeyre, aged twenty-two years. The great cosmopolitan medium and clairvoyante. Consulted frequently by M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire." So it is, even the cleverest men, when they doubt the revelations of religion sink into the meag, besotted superstition and ignorance.

## CATHOLIC REVIEW.

## SPAIN.

**THE CARLIST WAR.**—LONDON, April 20.—A despatch from Bayonne denies that Portugalete and Santurco have been evacuated by the Carlists.

The latest despatches from the seat of war this morning (April 29) state that Gen. Concha, with 20,000 men, has moved from the "acacias" in the direction of Valmaseda, twenty-two miles south-east of Bilbao, to strike the Carlists in the rear. Marshal Serrano with his forces are to make a simultaneous attack on the insurgents from the front. The Carlists are reported strongly entrenched.

The *Dublin Freeman* thus discourses on the Carlists, their position, and objects:—"On the other side of the river Nervion there rises a conglomerate of hills, prickly with peaks, and looking towards Bilbao like some strange animal, fossilized but unburied by Time. Standing there, one can see Bilbao beyond the river on the right, on the left the river Somorostro runs by, beneath the coast, and further the wild Cantabrian waves rushing in fleecy foam upon the troubled strand."

There, upon that rough height, bounded by rivers and waves, where the friendly land shows not the homeward way, there have thirty thousand men been camping. Peasants from Biscay, from Alava, from Guipuzcoa, from Navarre—from all the provinces of Cantabria. They have quitted the *laga*, a word which reminds us of our Irish *log*, for the gun, and therein follow their fathers. For forty-two years, Carlos the Fifth, and Carlos the Sixth, and Carlos the Seventh, have found this people ready to rise and do battle, bravely and faithfully, for a cause they deemed their own.

It seemed to them that the Madrid Government, by its centralizing policy, their ancient customs, and for these they stood up like men. For two thousand years, their forefathers had striven for liberty against all comers be they Romans, or Goths, Arabs, or Spaniards. They did not pass away, without heirs of their valour, their name, and their race. Lithe, robust, active, genial, and enduring, the fierce vest tightened at the waist by a red woollen sash, gaiters, sandalled, with brown cloak draped from the shoulders, *boina* on head, and staff in hand, the Basque, poor as he may be, feels himself a gentleman. They are all free men, and preserve the equality which is not born of degradation, but of liberty.

The people elect the *ayuntamientos* or municipal councils, and the provincial delegations, who administer the affairs of the parishes and of the province, with independent care. They pay no tax of money or blood to the State. They have no license to pay for trading or manufacturing. Custom duties and tolls suffice as regards the money-matters. As regards the military affairs, the men are gathered by an appeal to the country. The Monarch of Spain could never order out their sons to war; proud as he was he should invite them to rally round his standard, and leave the organization to themselves.

Why do they now rally around Don Carlos? Because the partisans of Don Carlos V. (when King Ferdinand's will placed the King's daughter on the throne) took care to represent him as the defender of the *fueros*, of the ancient free customs of the land. Under the famous oak tree of Guernica, Ferdinand and Isabella, in old time, had solemnly sworn to respect those customs. Under that self-same tree young Carlos has pledged the same pledge, and in response to this—but not before—they have rallied to his standard.

They are not mere King-worshippers, these gallant men, they fight for the liberties of their land and nation, which had been encroached on, and they follow no leader who does not swear to defend them.

They are as great lovers of liberty as they are warlike, and they are as genial as brave. Some trace a blood relationship between them and part of our Irish people. And it is related that an Irishman is allowed the same rights and privileges there as though he were a native-born Basque. They require all their bravery and all their endurance now. Their army camped there in order to besiege Bilbao, and the position was well chosen, this height between two rivers. Well for them it was. On the right, across the Nervion, still stands the city they have attacked, but on the left across the Somorostro, forty thousand men, the Republic of Madrid army of Serrano, has come up to assail them in their turn. And there before them, on the blue Cantabrian bay, ride the ships of Admiral Topete, which belch forth showers of shells that explode against the sheltering peaks.

How bends the beam of war? Shall the besieged besiegers fall—or shall Serrano, taken in flank by other mountaineers, falter and fly? Watch now the telegrams, for the moment is big with the fate of Spain.

## SWITZERLAND.

**THE INTRUDER VICAIRES AT GENÈVA.**—The newly appointed "vicaires" at Geneva are the subject of a pastoral from Mgr. Mermillod, who recapitulates the censures to which their schismatical intrusion has subjected them. But one of these gentlemen has also come to grief in a secular sense, for the French Government has asked for him under the Extradition Treaty on charges of theft, swindling, and offences against public morals, and he has been arrested accordingly. Another of these vicaires, said to come from the diocese of Chartres, is asserted by a dignified ecclesiastic of that diocese to have been sent away from the seminary there without ever receiving orders. Whether he has received them subsequently elsewhere is not stated.—*Tablet*.

## GERMANY.

Whoever knows the trouble the Liberals last time had in fighting the Ultramontanes cannot for a moment doubt what the result of another election struggle would under present circumstances be in most Catholic districts. But even in the Liberal districts Government are likely to lose seats while matters remain as they are. Too many Liberals are saying to themselves that to make the Government the sole and permanent arbiter of the military institutions of the land would be to give away the better part of the Parliamentary prerogative, let alone the imposition for ever of a terrible burden in money and "blood." Too many are aware that in Germany military institutions affect the whole condition of society much more sensibly than anywhere else. France may drill as many men or even more; but then she is richer, and the civil and scholastic service she has to maintain cannot in efficiency and intimate connexion with all the best and strongest sides of national life at all compare with the German. If the Germans put up at all with their huge military establishment, they do so because they regard it as indispensable for the time being, and indulge in vague hopes of a better future to be brought about by some means or other. But they believe they are not wronging the Government in supposing that if the Crown has the army insured to it in perpetuity, Ministers will fix upon a later date for its production than the people.—*Times* Cor.

A correspondent of the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* writes from Paderborn, on the 25th of March:—"Allow me in a few words, to inform you of the grand demonstration by which the loyal Westphalians have this day shown their unshaken devotion to the Church. Towards 2 o'clock in the afternoon the principal streets of our town were filled with multitudes going to the Bishop's palace, to assemble in the spacious courtyard. There were 6,000 of his diocesan bringing a monster address. (This was signed by 40,000 men). The town of Paderborn showed its welcome to the guests by the display of flags and ringing of church-bells. Friedrich von Schorlemer-Overhaug read out the solemn protestation, which in the year 1824 the ancestors of the present inhabitants of that district, its knights, towns, and parishes, had made of their Catholic faith, and united with it this renewed expression of faithful adherence to Holy Church. Bishop Martin answered in a long and animated speech. He thanked God that he was

the chief Pastor of such a people, and he promised solemnly to remain united with them in prayer and banishment in the bonds of an unshaken affection. He concluded with a cheer for Pius IX., which, nine times repeated, seemed as if it would never end. Having received the monster address, he spoke a few words to the different deputations. This day will never be forgotten by those who were present. The police found not the smallest pretext for interference. On the same day the newly-ordained priests presented their Bishop with an address, wherein they again expressed their entire devotion to God's holy cause. They knew that in taking upon themselves the priestly dignity they were only going to meet persecution, but how sharp never that persecution might be they would glory in it.

The *Magdeburger Zeitung* gives us an example of the anger occasioned to the enemies of the Church by these demonstrations. "The Government is a great deal too indulgent," it says; "the Government should put an end to the forbearance with which it has hitherto treated the Bishops. There is a time and a limit for all things."

When things are pushed so far, that, for example, Bishop Conrad Martin of Paderborn, in his passionate address to a monster-deputation, speaks with scorn, and as though a king of his faithful people that God has given him, then all patience and forbearance should be at an end." We will communicate this passionate address."

**NEW "RELIGIONS" AND "CHURCHES."**—The last census of England developed the fact that there were one hundred and seventy-eight different Protestant sects. Here in the United States Protestantism has gone far ahead of England in its efforts to attain to "unity in diversity." The number of Protestant sects that we have seen enumerated in a book, misnamed the "Universal Church," and other similar publications, considerably exceeds two hundred. The *London Times* tell us that six new Protestant sects have arisen in that city during the last year. The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York has proved how truly Protestants are one, by stimulating the starting of two new Episcopalian movements in the United States, and one also independent of the other two, in Canada, and exciting to increased bitterness sundry factions in the Reformed and Lutheran sects. The *New York Times* of April 13th announces still another sect which calls itself "The New Catholic Church."

The *Times* gives the following account of this latest, so far as we have seen, effort on the part of men who wait a Church, but won't accept that which Christ established:

"When the service commenced there were only about thirty persons present, although that number subsequently increased to about sixty. 'The New Catholic Church' appears to be much given to 'ologies' and 'isms,' but religion pure and simple doesn't seem to sway it to any embarrassing extent. Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews is seemingly its chief prophet and apostle, and yesterday he discoursed to his followers concerning 'universality,' 'integralism,' and other things difficult of understanding. First of all, he hung up four large maps covered with the most embarrassing kind of 'ologies,' but they did not appear to have any bearing on his discourse, as he never once referred to them. There were such simple words on the maps as 'abio-sciology,' which is another word for 'promorphology,' 'abio-platmorphology,' which means neither more nor less than geography; 'bio-developmentology,' which is a synonym for evolution, and about a couple of score besides. 'Mr. Andrews talked about man and the lower animals, and in illustrating the reasoning faculty of man, afforded the valuable information that no other animals had ever written a treatise on logic, or was capable of reflecting on the process of its own thoughts.' We cordially commend this 'New Catholic Church' to our Protestant friends who wish to be Catholics outside of the Catholic Church. They insist that their Church—the 'Church of the Future'—must keep pace with the advanced notions of the age. Here is a 'Church' in the present evidently bent on running 'neck and neck' with modern 'science,' that will save them the trouble of waiting several hundred years. We especially commend it to those who welcomed at the outset 'Old Catholicism' as the dawn of the millennium, but have been so grievously disappointed in their expectations.—*Catholic Standard*.

"Gentlemen, is there a man in this house who intends to vote against my bill?" said a Mississippi Representative, peeling off his coat and vest and banging them on a chair. Every man voted "aye."

A negro was put upon the stand as a witness, and the judge inquired if he knew the nature of an oath.

"For certing, boss," said the citizen; "if I swear to a lie I must stick to him."

In St. Louis everybody is considerate and therefore a daily paper remarks: "Two gentlemen and a lady left for the penitentiary last evening."

**CRUSADE DOGGRELL.**—The temperance crusade has given birth to the meanest lot of doggerel we ever saw in print. We give a few samples before us.—One of the hymns (God save the mark!) sung by the crusaders in Pittsburg, ran as follows:

"Mr. Landlord, close your door,  
In the name of Jesus, we implore,  
Close your door, we implore,  
Mr. Landlord, close your door."

A Pittsburg paper takes up the refrain and continues it thus:

"Mr. Tooper, quit your tod,  
And make your early peace with God,  
Take nothing strong, excepting seltzer,  
Until redeeming grace you've felt, sir."

An Ohio chap "takes on" after the manner of "I am sitting on the stile, Mary," as follows:

They have ruined me utterly, Mary;  
All the day I do nothing but howl,  
And sit up half the night, dearest Mary,  
In my desolate bar-room, and howl.

**A PROFITABLE BUSINESS IN SING-SING PRISON.**—John Short, the prisoner who ran a whiskey still in Sing-Sing Prison, says he earned fifty dollars a day with his original still, which he worked with some small lamps, for a whole year, until "blown on" by another convict, to whom he refused credit. Of course an officer of the prison was a partner. At the same time they made large profits on smuggled groceries, tobacco and cigars, estimated at 1,000 per cent. The keeper who was in with him was able to build a four-story house with his share. Subsequently a small copper still and some worms were smuggled into the prison and set up in an out-house where gunpowder and nitro-glycerine for blasting rocks are stored, and though well watched and once locked up in a dark cell on suspicion, Short had \$6,442 when he left prison, all made out of the whiskey trade, for his stock of groceries was found and seized and eventually netted a loss, the keeper and other confederates having received a still larger sum. Short says he could have escaped any time, but didn't want to leave while making \$160 a week. He had no difficulty in getting all the barley he wanted, as large quantities were used in the soup houses, and the steamboat brings up numerous bags full every week. It was easy to rip a hole in a bag and fill his pails. Used two large washtubs belonging to the prison to make a mash in before he was discharged. He sold the business to another convict who is now making whiskey, and who ought to make \$20,000 before his time is up.—*Boston Journal*.

One hundred dollars "paid in Pennsylvania bonds" was the reward *Bon Gaullier* allotted to the Slaughterer of the "Snapping Turtle" in his "Inimitable ballad bearing that name, and it is almost needless to say that the satire contained a well-deserved sting. Are we to believe that, at the pro-

sent day, Philadelphia "securities" are on a par in point of credit, with *Bon Gaullier's* immortal "bonds"? It would seem so from the following short letter which we extract just as it stands, from last Tuesday's *Times*:—"Sir,—Can you charitably inform your readers whether there will be a 'Finance Department' at the projected Exhibition at Philadelphia, where the holders of American 'securities' will be able to exhibit to the world samples of their coupons, which have been returned to them unpaid, and of such of their bonds or other American securities as are under the ban of 'reputation'?"—*Catholic Times*.

A country minister of "limited capacity" recently married for a second wife a widow of some property. Being an ardent servant of Mammon, a former neighbor asked if he did not do well by the second marriage? "O yes, indeed," he said, with animation; and then, as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face, he added; "and, what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife's first husband just fit me."

A bill has been introduced into the New Jersey Legislature which provides for the appointment of an inspector of liquors in every county of the State, whose duty it shall be to examine all alcoholic liquors offered for sale in his district, and visiting with severe penalties any attempt to vend impure or adulterated beverages. This measure is said to be endorsed by a public meeting of prominent ministers and educators of Princeton.

St. Louis has a new reason for gratification. It ranks eleventh in population among the great cities of the civilized world, while in point of health it is fourth. Zurich, Geneva, and San Francisco are the only large cities that can show a lower average annual rate of mortality. In Zurich 16 per annum in every 1,000 inhabitants is the rate; in Geneva, 18 in every 1,000; in San Francisco, 19 in every 1,000; in St. Louis, 20 in every 1,000. Chicago, says the *Democrat*, with her Lake Winds, sour meat, hot corn, doctored barley, and defective sewer system, kills off her people at the rate of 30 per annum in every 1,000.

**BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL 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 has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"James Eppe & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

**MANUFACTURE 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*.

## BRONCHITIS CURED.

**BRIDGEWATER, N. S., March 2d, 1869.**  
MR. JAMES L. FELLOWS—DEAR SIR: While in Windsor on a visit, in December last, I fell in with an old friend—Captain H. Coffill—and finding him looking so hearty and robust, was led to inquire what had produced the great change, for when I last saw him (two years previous) he was a mere skeleton. He informed me that your very valuable Syrup of Hypophosphites had effected a perfect cure. He persuaded me to try the Syrup for Bronchitis, from which I had suffered much during several years. I purchased one dozen of the Syrup, and have used only three bottles, and my health is now better than it has been for years. Not requiring the balance of the dozen, I sold it to different parties, and now there is a general demand for it from all parts.

Respectfully yours, W. J. NELSON.  
Capt H. Coffill was cured of Consumption in 1869, by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites; his letters were published some time ago.

**CONSUMPTION.**—Many say that this disease cannot be cured. But the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balm will satisfy any one that it has been cured in many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

**TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.**—"Brown's Bronchial Troches," have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere.



Thirty-two pages every month, bound in a neat paper cover, for \$1.50 per annum.

**"THE HARP"**  
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF GENERAL LITERATURE.

**PROSPECTUS.**  
"THE HARP" will be devoted to general literature carefully selected, and of such a character as will be at once instructive and interesting; each number will contain one or more well-chosen pieces of music and will be illustrated in the most approved style. As may be expected from the title of the magazine, Irish topics will occupy a deserved prominence in its pages; and the question now of paramount importance to Irishmen, "Home Rule, or self-government for their country," will be advocated, not only by occasional articles of an original character, but by a fair proportion of selected matter from Irish publications, and others, of established respectability.

It is presumed that a periodical thus conducted will commend itself to the support of a numerous class of intelligent readers, of both sexes throughout the Dominion. The time has arrived when that large body to whom we chiefly address ourselves, should be regularly supplied with reading matter of a higher and more approved order than that generally derived from newspapers—a species of literature nearly always ephemeral, often dangerous, and seldom, indeed, prepared with conscientious care. The taste which demands higher toned productions is much on the increase, at home and abroad; and the publisher hopes to have soon accorded to him the honor of having rendered at least moderate aid to the happy CATHOLIC WORK of the day.

THE HARP will be published on the 25th of every month; each number will contain 32 pages, and will be bound in a neat paper cover.

Price, \$1.50 per annum.  
Specimen numbers mailed to any address for 15 cents. Subscribers may remit the amount in postage stamps or otherwise.

Parties wishing to secure the first number will require to send name and address before the 25th of May.

Articles for publication solicited.  
A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in the paper, at 20 cents per line for each insertion. All communications to be addressed to

F. CALLAHAN,  
Printer and Publisher,  
28 St. John Street, Montreal.  
Agents wanted in every town in the Dominion.

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All classes of Risks Insured at favorable rates.

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Security should be the primary consideration, which is afforded by the large accumulated funds and the unlimited liability of Shareholders.

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W. E. SCOTT, M.D.,  
Medical Referee.  
H. J. MUDGE, Inspector.  
Montreal, 1st May, 1874.

H. L. ROUTH,  
W. TATLEY,  
Chief Agents.  
37-52

## FOR CONSUMPTION

AND ALL DISEASES THAT LEAD TO IT; SUCH AS  
Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest,  
and all Diseases of the Lungs.

## ALLEN'S LUNG BALM

IS THE GREAT MODERN REMEDY.

IT IS WARRANTED to break up the most distressing Coughs in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. IT IS WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! IT IS WARRANTED not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head as it contains no Opium in any form. IT IS WARRANTED to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balm will prevent it, if only taken in time.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
April 24, 1874.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,  
Pro. of Quebec,  
Dist. of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON,  
An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his Creditors to his discharge, and on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 18th April, 1874.  
WILLIAM H. CODDINGTON,  
By his Attorneys *ad litem*,  
ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON,  
36-5

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA,  
Pro. of Quebec,  
Dist. of Montreal.

In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ARTHUR M. COHEN,  
An Insolvent.

On the twenty-third day of May next the said insolvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 14th April, 1874.  
ARTHUR M. COHEN,  
By his Attorneys *ad litem*,  
ABBOTT, TAIT & WOTHERSPOON,  
36-5

DAME HONORINE EMILIE SORMANI, wife of VIRGILE VICTORIN VOISARD, watch-maker, both residing heretofore at Paris, in France, and now of the City of Montreal, duly and judicially authorized to prosecute her rights and actions against her said husband, has instituted an action for separation of property against him, returnable in the Superior Court, at Montreal on the first of May next (1874).

Montreal 15 April (1874).

D. D. BONDY  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

## INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,

AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

In the matter of ARISTIDE PINSONNAULT, of the Parish and District of Montreal, heretofore of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent.

The Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his domicile in St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 6 Cadieux Street, Monday the eleventh day of May next, at 10 o'clock A.M., to receive a statement of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee.

St. Jean Bte. Village, No. 112 St. Lawrence Street,  
21st April, 1874.

CHS. ALB. VILBON,  
Interim Assignee.

Province of Quebec, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  
District of Montreal. }

DAME MATHILDE AURORE ROY, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER of the same place, Trader, duly authorised *a cetera en justice*.

Plaintiff.

The said EDOUARD HENRI MERCIER, her husband,

Défendant.

A suit for separation of property has been instituted in this case, returnable on the fifteenth day of April next.

Montreal, March 26th, 1874.

THEO. BERTRAND,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CANADA,  
Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.  
Dist. of Montreal. }

No. 1039.

DAME SOPHIE PIGEON, of the parish of Montreal, District of Montreal, wife of CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized *a cetera en justice*.

Plaintiff.

vs.

CASIMIR MARTINEAU, quarry-man, of the same place, duly authorized *a cetera en justice*.

Défendant.

An action *en séparation de biens* has been instituted in this cause on the thirtieth day of March last.

Montreal 1st April 1874.

BOURGOIN & LACOSTE,  
Advocate of the Plaintiff