

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

Sept. 10.—The official papers to-day, say the Emperor has completely recovered from his indisposition, he has not yet come to Paris.

There is no one point on which it is more difficult to get at reliable information than the Emperor's health. For some time past uneasiness has been felt concerning it. We have been assured that he suffered only from rheumatism and from a local affection painful and inconvenient, but by no means of a dangerous character. It is certain that one of his medical attendants this week declared that he had got over his attack, and was, or very soon would be, in his usual state of health. But, says the distrustful public, who can believe even what the doctors say in such cases? Who can tell what the *mot d'ordre* may be, and how far they may be bound to represent things more favorably than they are? In short, there cannot well be less faith than is here generally shown in such matters. The assurances of the semi-official papers of course go for nothing.—Times' Cor.

Various circumstances induce a belief that the Chief of the State does not intend to go beyond what is laid down in the project of the *Senatus Consultum*, and that those are mistaken who imagine that he is prepared to see his own reforms extended by the action of the Legislative Chamber. If such be, indeed, his immutable decision, it is easy to foresee how a conflict might arise. The country, roused by the prospect of returning liberty, might unmistakably manifest its wishes. The press, which daily more and more emancipates itself, might not be slow to give voice to those wishes, and to fan the rising flame; the majority of the Chamber might speak out and vote a respectful but earnest address. If, then, it be true that the Emperor is determined to give ear to no such solicitations, but to resist all pressure and confine himself strictly to what he has himself already proposed, the tide of popularity, which has lately turned so much in his favour, might again set against him. If he contemplates the possibility of such a struggle, it will explain his easy consent to the Emperor's passing the greater portion of the remainder of the year out of France. His Majesty's Conservative tendencies are well known, and they have probably been even exaggerated—especially as regards the support he has been alleged to give to the Carlist cause in Spain—but in her absence from the country it could not well be said that she was inciting her husband to a retrograde course, or at least to one opposed to the newly-aroused aspirations of the nation. Ob servers of the present interesting phase of political affairs in France should be on their guard against an optimism which the Emperor's Message and the subsequent draught of the *Senatus Consultum* were well calculated to induce. Those sanguine partisans of constitutional government who have lately reckoned on its full restoration to France may yet find themselves disappointed. They should not be blind to certain signs. No amendment of a liberal nature to the *Senatus Consultum* has been accepted while it has been in the hands of the Committee. The Ministers stepped in effectually to moderate the zeal of that minority which sought to improve on what had already been vouchsafed. It is a difficult thing for a man who for 17 years has not only reigned, but governed, and governed too, as absolutely as most despots, although with greater moderation—it must be very difficult for such a man to accept the system of Ministerial responsibility with all its consequences, and to have to bow to the decision of his Cabinet. There have been recent utterances in high places which prohibit the belief that Napoleon III. intends to admit such a system; and yet he has placed himself on a slope upon which it is difficult to stop halfway without imminent peril of a collision. There is already a movement on foot in favour of liberal reforms such as some of his present advisers have been known lately to declare that nothing would ever induce the Imperial Government to grant.

M. Rochefort declines to profit by the Neapolitan amnesty, his refusal, published in the *Sappet*, being thus worded: 'The only condemnations, and the only amnesties that I can accept are those which the people distribute.—That is the noble tribunal and power to which I submit. I shall not therefore return to France until the day when the people recall me by their votes.'

THE TERRORS OF A CONSCRIPTION.—The Military Council of Revision at Gardanne (Bouches-du-Rhône) recently discovered a singular fraud to escape service in the Army. Four conscripts successively presented themselves for the medical visit, all apparently blind of one eye, the pupil of which was enormously dilated. Three of the young men were exempted, but on the fourth appearing the coincidence seemed so remarkable that the members of the council questioned him closely, and becoming embarrassed he at last acknowledged that the apparent infirmity had been produced by rubbing the eye that morning with a pomade of belladonna. The three other conscripts were called back, and having acknowledged that they had recourse to the same means, were all declared good for the service. A singular fact was that there had been no concert between the young men, and that the operations had been performed by different persons, who appear to make a trade of such frauds. All the parties have since been prosecuted, and the young men have been now each sentenced to one month's imprisonment, the operator to one year of the same punishment, and some persons who had acted as intermediaries to three months each.

MARRIAGES IN FRANCE.—In the year 1837, 255,030 marriages were celebrated in France, of which 17,730 were contracted in Paris. The marriages in Paris were:—

Between bachelors and spinsters....	14,451
Between bachelors and widows.....	965
Between widowers and spinsters....	1,609
Between widowers and widows.....	705
Total.....	17,730

SPAIN.

The *Times* correspondent is actually shocked at the cruelties and tyranny of the Liberal Government in Spain. As if, in power, Liberals were not always cruel and tyrannical!

The revival of the enactment called the Law of April 1821, and such deeds as have recently been done at Ciudad Rodrigo, Toledo, Leon, Oatolonia, and elsewhere, have filled them with terror. As a lover of liberty, I am sorry to say that the 'Liberals' have not been merely imitators, but too often originators of these crimes. It was the putting to instant death of prisoners by the agents of the Government, under the Regency of the Queen Christina in the beginning of the civil war, that led to the atrocities afterwards so long perpetrated on both sides, and which were only partially stopped by humane intervention of the English Government. It is, I believe, a mistake to assign the law of 1821 to the most ferocious period of the Bourbon reaction in Spain. Ferdinand VII. was a bad King; but when that law was enacted the Constitutionalists were in the ascendant, and though he certainly was the reigning Sovereign, he had a year before accepted the Constitution imposed upon him by a military insurrection. The reaction which was then checked only recommenced in 1823 after his return from Cadix.

I do not remember anything done under the reign of that perfidious Sovereign that exceeds in cold-blooded and unnecessary cruelty the instructions recently issued by the liberator General Prim to the Captains-General of the provinces, or the manner in which they have been executed and their execution recommenced. These acts have roused a feeling of exasperation among those who assuredly are no friends to the Carlist cause; and those who are will, I fear, take ample vengeance whenever they have the opportunity.

The following terms are offered to Cuba by the Spanish Government. They seem exceedingly fair:

First.—The Cubans to lay down their arms.

Second.—Spain to grant a general amnesty to the insurgents.

Third.—Cuba to pay Spain for all the Spanish property on the island and for all the property of loyal Spaniards destroyed by the insurgents.

Fourth.—Suffrage to be granted to all the population of the island, so that the people may have an opportunity to decide whether they will remain with Spain, or whether they prefer to be separated and independent.

Fifth.—Spain will guarantee full protection to such of the insurgents as may be *señalados* to come through the lines of the Spanish army, for the purpose of treating with the representatives of the Spanish Government for a settlement on the basis of those propositions.

Sixth.—The United States to guarantee to Spain the payment of Cuba's proportion of the public debt.

ITALY.

PEDRARI, Aug. 21.—It is impossible to congratulate Southern Italy on its increased public security. The *Pungolo*, after reporting one of those atrocious murders which too often disgrace this city, observes that the state of things is alarming, and unites with other journals of the north of Italy in urging the necessity of a new law for public security. On the 18th inst. it returns to the same question, and after asserting that the 'old Camorra' has reappeared 'in its most horrible form' proceeds to say that 'the levying of black mail even in the streets, the assaults and murders of the most audacious and savage character, show that the Camorra is strengthened and becomes stronger daily. The *Pungolo* does not stand alone in its alarm and complaints. How far the existence of so much dark and increasing crime—for that blood offences do increase we have the authority of the highest judges of the province—depends on mild legislation and timid and imperfect administration of the law I will not now inquire.—Times.

LIBERTY IN ITALY.—The *Ape Italia*, an excellent Catholic journal of Palermo, has been obliged to suspend its issue. The editors have been informed by the authorities that they must either give up their paper or go to prison. The director has put out a very courageous protest, in which he appeals to the courts, the deputies, and public opinion, against such arbitrary and despotic proceedings. The *Unita Cattolica* has been seized for publishing the letter of the Bishop of Rodéz to the *Univers*, in which that prelate urged the formation in France of subsidiary committees to co-operate with those in Italy in raising means for the redemption of clerical students from the conscription. The pseudo-liberal idea of a Free Press is not so very superior to the corresponding conception of a Free Church.

The Roman correspondent of the *Tablet* says: 'The poverty of the clergy is so great, that poor priests are often seen dying of hunger in the streets of Northern Italy. Only a few days ago a poor priest fell fainting with inaction on the pavement of Florence. No one attempted to assist him, when a Jew, indignant at the inhumanity of the bystanders, gave him a franc, and carried round his hat to the Christian crowd for alms, to save one of Christ's priests from dying of starvation.'

The sensational press in Italy teems just now with 'Convent Scandals.' Every nun whose vocation may have been doubtful or based on family convenience since the year 1800, is made to figure on the stage in the *Nazione*. Rope ladders, high walls, hairbreadth escapes, rescues by brothers, lovers, and chivalrous English travelers, dungeons, oubliettes, and wicked confessions, are called into action, and a phantasmagoria of horrors which would throw *Monte Leno* into the shade adorn the pages of the *Nazione* and its colleagues. There are two magnificent specimens from Bologna in circulation, of the year 1859, of two run-away nuns, caught and brought back to the Carmelites. One of these ladies is the present abbess, so I leave your readers to imagine how much truth there is in it. As to the discovery of fearful instruments of torture in Craevy and elsewhere, a recent letter from that place, written by a person who was present at the inspection, reduced them to some old hair shirts, two crosses used to carry in procession on Good Friday, and a marble weight for propping open the refectory door when necessary. When I was a child I well remember a fearful construction of wheels and cogs in the archive room of Ochester Cathedral which I devoutly believed for many years, and on the word of the vergar who showed it as such to all comers, to be a rack used in torturing the Lollards. It was not till I went over the cathedral with the late vicar of Colding, the Rev. T. Valantine, that I knew this fearful engine for what it really was—a very primitive and enormous clock, long disused, save for the purpose of calculating Catholics, which office for anything I know, it still fills. A case still more in point is that of the discovery of the 'torture chamber' in the Holy Office of Rome in 1849. The triumvirate, desirous of exciting the hatred of the people against the Inquisition, gave notice that on a certain day its dungeons would be thrown open to public inspection. In the meantime, they procured a number of human bones, a quantity of old iron chains, plough shares, rusty keys, and every sort of miscellaneous *feraille* in the Piazza Navona, and adding to these a woman's stays, studded with nails, several masses of human hair clotted with blood, carried them to the wine cellar of the Holy Office, and so got up a most impressive *mise en scene* of Popish cruelty, which, if it did not deceive the Romans, was quite enough for Exeter Hall and its 'cloud of witnesses' and tract writers.—*Tablet*.

The Italian government papers comment much on the continual voyages of the two sons of Garibaldi, and the immense sums of money which they dispose of in this way, while their father's poverty is the boast of his admirers. The fact is that the Sect pay the expenses of the whole family, and that patriotism in Italy is the best of speculations for the chiefs, as Cripri and others know. On the other hand, the

Roman emigrants, who have been decaying away by false promises, are left to starve in all the large towns. A gentleman just returned from Venice found a man lying on the pavement dying of hunger, having written on the flags, 'Ferdinando X. Garibaldi di 1867, moroso di fame!' So that the Sect, when its instruments are used and done with, appears to abandon them. The wise know this, and according to their opportunities, lay 'by' a fund for the rainy day out of the revolutionary purse.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

Rome.—The *Morning Post* says His Holiness the Pope is about to make great efforts to convert the negroes of America. Two hundred of them are now studying for the priesthood.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the excavations in the Farnese gardens on Mount Palatine, the property of Napoleon III., have brought to light some of the grand chambers of a senatorial house, which, having been built into the foundation of the palace of Tiberius, is pronounced to date from the Republic. The walls, adds our contemporary, are embellished with beautiful frescoes, which prove that the Romans of that period had attained great excellence in the art of ornamentation. Strange that the same brain, now building up a new Constitution at Paris, should be engaged at the same time in directing a search for old buildings in Rome.

AFRAIDS IN ROME.—The Madrid *El Pensamiento Español* says in a recent issue:

What is going on in Rome and on account of Rome is marvellous. On some occasions we said that future ages would call it the miracle of the nineteenth century, and this hope, conceived in a moment of enthusiasm, we see confirmed every day in proportion as time converts suppositions into facts, and the development of events throws light on certain mysteries.

Amidst the anxieties, upsets, hatreds, and ambition which fatigue the world, Rome appears as a green oasis in an immense desert, as an immovable wall against which the waves of the stormy sea break in vain, or as the sun following its gigantic career above the clouds, without being troubled by the storms which collect and burst in our lower atmosphere.

Rome is the weakest of all those Powers which are called civilized. It is governed by an old ecclesiastical who cannot wield any arm but the cross and the breviary, nor make war but by praying and blessing. Judging humanly, one would think that the material power at his disposal would be overwhelmed at the first encounter with the material force of any nation.

Nevertheless, Rome is the one who fears least. While the rest of sovereigns and ministers follow with a watchful eye and frightened men all the movements of their neighbours' politics, and the formation of warlike plans secretly leaving themselves time sufficient to give the soul any attention and the body necessary repose, the King of Rome studies the necessities of his people, and finds means to succour them.

Nevertheless Rome although so weak, has most powerful enemies. Taking all the nations of Europe one by one finds none which is not in declared war against her—sometimes open, always savage and deadly.

Russia takes delight in humiliating Rome; she prohibits Catholics any communication with her, sends her priests to Siberia to die unknown amongst the perpetual snows of that region of death.

Protestant Germany abhors and persecutes Rome, not simply for political reasons, but as a religious duty. Prussia bears a grave responsibility in the late attacks against the capital of Catholicism.

Almost the same may be said of England. Austria, whom the *Epoca* calls the great support of Rome, fills in a most immoral manner in keeping her pledged word and the realities made with Rome.

The Catholic Powers of the north, penetrated with the virus of Liberalism, combat Rome with impetuous exigencies, creating difficulties for her progress.

What would the despots of Italy and the demagogues of the world have effected without the help and protection of France?

Belgium is the place of refuge of most bitter enemies of Rome.

Spain, hitherto the Catholic nation 'par excellence' has seen the Papal arms torn down, and the house of the Papal representative sacked.

Italy, who has declared Rome to be her capital, has been standing ready armed, waiting an opportunity for giving the last assault.

Such is the state of Rome amidst the European nations. All the most powerful are making a villainous war against her; hatred to Rome constitutes the only feeling which is common to them.

Still, spite of all, she subsists—she subsists, and enjoys a plenitude of moral life which contrasts strangely with the languor of other nations; and she devoted herself to the accomplishment of her superior destinies with a superiority and well-being which they are quite deficient in.

This is against all the common laws of politics, so that we could not believe it without seeing it; still, there it is clear to every one.

It appears as if there still stood at the gates of Rome the apparition which stopped the arm of Attila.

RUSSIA.

SIXTEEN OF 1,700 FANATICS.—The following is from a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The infatuated wretches are a branch of, and closely allied to the Skoptzi, whom we have frequently referred to in these columns:—

All the extraordinary proceedings of the many fanatical sects whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia, are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported from the Government of Saratov. A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the empire, preaching self destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to heaven.

There are only two ways in which the State can honestly and justly deal with the School Question.—It must either divide the schools between Catholics, in fair proportion, and give to Catholics the control of their division, and to Protestants or non-Catholics the control of theirs, or adopt, in education as in religion, the voluntary system, and leave to each denomination to establish, support, and manage schools for itself in its own way, without any more public support or interference than is lawful in ecclesiastical matters. This last is the proper way; indeed the only consistent method of dealing with the question, because education is a function of the Church, not of the State.

A single fact will show the large number of people who are out of profitable employment in Chicago. The Common Council the other day authorized the increase of the police force to the extent of seventy-five men. Police Commissioner Lillwhite informed me three days after that there were over three thousand applications for the places. And as the applicants have to be residents two years, the probability is that could the new comers have been appointed the number would have been doubled. There are now about one thousand men engaged, public and private, in policing the city, at a cost to the taxpayers of

\$700,000, besides the contributions for the support of the private force. And yet such is the large number of saloons licensed, and the number of gamblers, thieves and rascals which do congregate in Chicago, that neither life or property is safe.

HAVE FLOWERS SOULS?—Of course they have. The odors they exhale are their spiritual essences, and chemistry can preserve them long after the petals to which they once belonged have perished. The fragrant blooms of the 'sweet South,' if left on their parent stems, wither and die, but gathered in their perfume prime, their odors live on, fresh, delicate and delicious as ever, in the famous Florida Water of Murray & Lanman. Unscrupulous imitators endeavor to simulate this peerless toilet luxury. As well might they attempt to produce a light that should rival the sun as to manufacture from oils and extracts aught resembling in purity of odor this fragrant preparation. As there are counterfeiters, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

WHAT IS BRISTOL'S SARRAPARILLA?—It is rather late in the day to propound this question. Thirty-seven years of unbroken success as a remedy for malignant cutaneous and ulcerous disorders, would seem to establish the fact that as a blood-purifier it stands foremost among modern medicines. As a tonic and antibilious preparation its record is equally satisfactory. The components of an article with such credentials are of little consequence to the public; but it is known to the curious that its basis is the very essence of the Honorus Sarraparilla-root, intermixed with many other rare materials from the botanical kingdom and that not even an infinitesimal particle of any mineral mingles in the hygienic draught.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Delicate as silk and exquisitely sensitive the membrane that lines the bowels cannot safely be fretted and irritated with violent cathartics. A healing balsamic purgative like Bristol's Vegetable Sarraparilla Pills, which in discharging the contents of the bowels, soothes their irritation and invites a renewal of their natural action, is the only one needed under any circumstances. No collapse follows the operation of this genial laxative, but on the contrary, when its evacuator work is done, functional regularity is re-established. Consequently the Pills are an absolute specific for constiveness, whereas all the ordinary purgatives in the end aggravate that disease.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in medicine.

CIRCULAR.

MONTRÉAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, FISH, LARD, SERRINES, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c.

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

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

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

BRIGHT, BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.

Nothing can gladden the parent's heart more than to see their offspring in the full enjoyment of robust health, and in possession of that blooming childish beauty now so rarely seen, the bright sparkling eyes, the soft round cheek, the plump well developed form, the rosy complexion, are but the indications (in the absence of constitutional disease) of a vigorous digestion, undisturbed by the presence of Worms in the stomach or bowels, but nearly all children suffer with worms, hence nearly all are sickly, thin and pale. That great specific *Devins' Vegetable Worm Pills*, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

WANTED.

A FIRST CLASS LADY TEACHER for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Lindsay. Must be competent to take charge of a Choir. Good salary given. Apply immediately to,

J. KNOWLSON, Sec., Lindsay, Ont. 2m51

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the School of St. Joseph de Wakefield a Male Teacher, holding a Second Class Diploma Application, stating terms, to be made to the Rev. O. Gay, P.P., North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P.Q. N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

BOARDING SCHOOL

ACADEMY OF THE GREY SISTERS.

The Grey Sisters of the City of Ottawa beg to inform the public that they have purchased the building heretofore known as the 'Revere House' on Rideau street, to which they intend transferring their Boarding School at the beginning of their school term—1st September next. From that date the plan of instruction for young Ladies, placed under the care of the Grey Sisters of Ottawa, will be as follows:—1st. The Academy at the Convent on Bolton street will be devoted to elementary instruction as well as the higher branches in English and French—with

due regard to usefulness and social accomplishments, (for Day Scholars only).

2nd. The instruction at the Academy, Wellington street, known as St. Mary's Academy, will be the same as at the Academy in the Convent, and for Day Scholars only.

3rd. Complete course for Boarders and Day Scholars at the new institution, Rideau street, known as Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur. In this last establishment young ladies can have separate rooms if such be the wish of their parents. The non-Catholic pupils will be allowed to attend service in their respective churches on Sundays, and will not be required to attend the religious instructions of the institution.

The purchase of this spacious building, whose fine situation is well known to the public, was made with a view of meeting the encouragement they have received on the part of the public as affording greater space, and better guarantees of health for the still increasing number of the pupils. The health, discipline, the domestic education, and general instruction of the pupils will be, in the future, as in the past, the object of the Grey Sisters, who avail themselves of this opportunity to thank the public for the confidence and interest which it has continually extended to them.

Any further information regarding the rules, the terms, the order of studies, and other matters relating to the Boarding School and Academy will be given on application at the Convent, Bolton street. The Classes will be opened on THURSDAY, the 12th of AUGUST, at Ten o'clock. Ottawa, July, 1869. 2m49.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA, ONT.

THE cheapest Educational Institution in Central Canada. A complete course of Classical and Commercial Training, as well English as French taught. Music and Fine Arts form extra charges. The classes will open on Wednesday the first of September.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition \$100 per annum, payable half yearly in advance in Bankable Funds. Books and Stationery, Writing, Bed and Bedding may be had at the College—charges extra. Ottawa, August 9th, 1869.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

of the

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

The system of education embraces the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work. SCHOLASTIC YEAR, 101 MONTHS.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages, \$6 00 Music, 2 00 Drawing and Painting, 1 50 Bed and Bedding, 1 50 Washing, 1 00 Sled and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness. Payments must be made invariably in advance. Reduction made for Sisters. Classes RE-OPEN on FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Williamstown, ug. 15th 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Irberville, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, By T. & C. C. McLORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

Dist. of Montreal. } and its amendments.

SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, Furriers of the City and District of Montreal, answerable individually, as having been traders together in the said City of Montreal, in co-partnership, under the firm of Marcou & Henderson, Insolvents.

The seventeenth day of November next, the undersigned will apply for their discharge in said Court in virtue of said Act.

JOHN L. MARCOU & JAMES HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGEAU, Attorney ad litem. Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dist. of Montreal. } In the matter of ANDRE PONTBRIANT, of St. Pie de Deguire, in the District of Richelieu, trader, Insolvent.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Wednesday the seventeenth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof.

ANDRE PONTBRIANT, By T. & C. C. McLORMIER, His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Montreal. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864

In the matter of MARCOU & HENDERSON, of the City of Montreal, Hatters and Furriers, Insolvents.

On the Seventeenth day of November next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

MARCOU & HENDERSON, By J. N. MONGRON, Their Attorney. 2m2

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY, who holds a FIRST CLASS ELEMENTARY DIPLOMA for the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and can be well recommended, is now open to an engagement, and can be communicated with any time prior to the first of October next, stating salary. Address,—'A. G., Teacher,' office of this paper.