FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—I must tell you that within the last day or two a report of a possible abdication has had a limited circulation in Paris, and it may have conjecture for its sole origin, but persons who know the Emperor well seem to think it may foreshadow a not improbable event. The Emperor is liable to returns of the state in which he has now for more than a month been; future attacks might last even longer than the last, incapacitating him from attending to business and causing immense inconvenience, besides that the anxiety to be up and doing is most injurious to the patient. The Prince Imperial will be 14 in May, an age at which his majority will be proclaimed. There are persons who think that perforce it must come to that.—Times Cor.

ST. CLOUD, Sept. 10.—Notwithstanding the rainy weather which prevailed to-day, the Emperor came to Paris at about 4 o'clock this afternoon with the Empress. Their Majesties drove through the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards, and the Rues de la Prix and de Rivoli, returning afterwards to St. Cloud. The Imperial carriage had no escort.

Sept. 13.—The Emperor is going on well, and has not experienced any fatigue from yesterday's drive. His Majesty slept well, and took breakfast this morning. It is expected that within three days the Emperor will resume his ordinary occupations. A report that the Prince Imperial would shortly make an excursion to the departments of the Nievre and of the Allier is unfounded, as is also the statement that the Court intended to proceed to Biarritz.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here to-day. They were received by the Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Later despatches from Bordeaux state that there were only fifteen vessels burnt there at the recent fire. The general impression is that the fire was caused by the explosion of petroleum.

Paris, notwithstanding all the hard things said of it, and in spite of its foibles and frivolity, has a very proper appreciation of the importance of skilled labor, and evinces it by the establishment of schools from whence have come the artizans whose workmanship is famed throughout the world. One of its latest educational novelties is a school opened in the Rue Richelieu, where, for the trifling sum of 10f. per month, a girl between the ages of six and eighteen can be practically and thoroughly taught in all those branches which will enable her to earn her living independently. In a city containing an enormous laboring female population the working girl is driven to the only school she can find, the hard one of daily labor, where she is thankful to earn bread enough to eat without caring for method or skill. These she hopes may come afterwards, but the benefits which flow from a systematic course of instruction such as that afforded at the institution of the Rue Richelieu are not within her reach.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.—The absorbing topic of interest beyond the Channel is still the state of the Emperor's health. We believe the truth to be that he has been suffering from a somewhat painful and troublesome malady which, if it is not rheumatism, as the official papers call it, is not in the least dangerous to life. He is able to work with his private secretary for several hours at a time, and, when the weather has been fine to take a turn in the Allee des Marronniers, but has had ups and downs in his recovery like other people, and has had his bad as well as his good days. Emperors, as well as less-august individuals, must now and then be ill, and like them may be so without there being much danger of their dying, but the misfortune is that as soon as they are unable to show that they are perfectly well, the world is incredulous when it is assured that their indisposition is trifling. The interests at stake in this case are so tremendous, that people cannot feel convinced that if there were danger it would be concealed, and from that the step is not very far to believing that it is concealed. In spite of the reassuring paragraphs in the *Journal Official*, fresh sinister rumours are constantly arriving at the Bourse, and down go the funds and other securities. It is said that nothing is settled respecting the Empress's journey to the East, and that, in consequence of the immense preparations which have been made at Constantinople and in Egypt, it will not be abandoned except in case of absolute necessity. The journey of the Emperor, however, to Chalons appears to be definitively given up, and it is reported that the breaking up of the camp is accordingly to be no longer delayed.

ANOTHDR VERSION.—From a private source we have received a new account of the Emperor's recent illness. It may be entitled to no more absolute credence than the many stories which have already found their way from St. Cloud to Paris and from Paris to all quarters of the globe; but it has a certain air of veri-similitude which induces us to lay it simply before our readers. Our correspondent has been led to believe, on what he considers to be unquestionably good authority, that the Imperial rheumatism and local affections have been complicated by a disturbance of the neavous system, connected with his Majesty's long-continued idea of his own destiny, and giving rise to a temporary prostration of strength. The Emperor has said more than once that no attack, whether of open foe or secret conspirator, could harm him before his mission was accomplished. His mission was to save France from the Republicans and to lead her through Imperial autocracy to liberty under the constitutional dynasty of the Napoleons. The reforms just adopted appear to be the end, or at least the beginning of the end, of this mission; and to a nervous temperament coupled with an habitual tendency towards peculiar fatalism, the coincidence of a painful indisposition with the apparent accomplishment of the destined 'mission,' may possibly have been as dangerous as our informant has heard. However this may be, we sincerely hope that the danger has passed away.

TREATY OF COMMERCE.—The French Senate, having voted the changed constitution with only three dissentients, prorogued Before its separation, however, an important declaration was elicited by Baron Brenier from the Government on the subject of the existing Treaty of Commerce between England and France. Under the new system no such treaty can be made without the approval of the Legislative Body and the Senate, and, if any change should be required in the present articles, the modifications would have to be submitted to those bodies; but no few formalities are required to maintain what is already in force There is, said the Minister, M. de Forcade, 'no new Act to make; the treaty with England continues as a matter of course between the two contracting parties' The further settlement that the Government remains firm in its commercial policy was received with great applause; but, in truth, it is very fortunate that the commercial treaties with France were made before the Senate and Legislative Body had any voice in the matter.

BELGIUM.

LIEGE, Sept. 11.—The *Journal de Liege* asserts that the Belgian Government has replied to the Circular Note of Prince Hohenlohe to the effect that the only line of conduct possible with reference to the Œcumenical Council is one of complete inaction. It appears certain that Belgium will not send an official delegate to the Council.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 8.—The office of the Ministry of the Interior was occupied to-day by the National Guard. The Government had ordered the suppression of a part of the National Guard, which aroused suspicion of some hidden design on the part of the Government, and during the night the post was occupied, the National Guard remaining under arms. Several deputies belonging to the Republican party tried persuasion, and succeeded in restoring obedience among the mutineers. At five o'clock this morning the post was given up and tranquility re-established

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The troubles at Barcelona have been quelled and the city is tranquil. One hundred and twenty-six persons were arrested for complicity and many escaped. The fugitives destroyed the telegraph wires and railroad bridges to prevent their capture. Troops have been sent in pursuit, and to protect the laborers engaged in repairing the telegraphs and railroads

MADRID, Sept. 29—At the Council of Ministers today it was agreed to propose the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain The press, without exception, has received with great enthusiasm the letter of the King of Portugal declining to be a candidate for the Spanish Throne.

STATE OF PARTIES.—Unionists and Progressistas have fallen foul of one another The latter are going over in numbers, so I gather from the papers, to the Democratic and the Republican camps; while the Unionists are broken up into partisans of Prime Alfonso, Montpensier, and even of Serrano, *our future King*. The Republicans, who seem to be thoroughly organized, are biding their time. But they, too, are divided into federals and unitarians. These form their ranks, however, to face their common enemy The principal organs in the press declare that the individual rights inscribed in the Constitution are incompatible with the existence of monarchy, and that, when the final struggle arrives, they will certainly rise in arms against the traitors to the Revolution.

The Spanish papers are still full of the remonstrances or pastorals of the Bishops in reply to the Government circular. It is said that three in particular are selected for a more vigorous prosecution. The state of destitution to which the clergy of Spain and even some of the Bishops are reduced, is something fearful. We are glad to see that an Association of Prayers for the unfortunate Church of Spain has been set on foot in Ireland, with the approbation of the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin, and that similar devotions have been inaugurated at Gibraltar, under the auspices of the Vicar Apostolic. Although most of the clergy have remained with heroic devotion at their posts, several have been driven away by sheer starvation, and, if the present state of things is prolonged much longer, Spain will be punished by the silencing to a great extent of the voice of public prayer and intercession which still goes up to Heaven in her behalf. The party of the Duke de Montpensier is very active; at least five combinations have been put forward for placing one of that prince's children on the throne. One of them is unfortunate; it contemplates marrying his second daughter to the Duke d'Alencon who has a wife already. The favourite candidates for the moment appear to be the Duke of Genoa, and Serrano himself, whose daughter and heiress, aged seven, is, according to this notable scheme, to marry General Prim's son, aged ten.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Sept. 13.—After investigating the circumstances connected with the alleged attempt to assassinate Deputy Lobbia at Florence, the Court of Appeal has summoned him and four other persons today to answer the accusation of fraudently concocting the charge referred to.

Signor Lobbia and Deputy Cucchi have also been summoned by the Correctional Tribune on the charge of complicity in the robbery of documents from Deputy Rambri.

RESULTS OF THE LATE SESSION.—The Session being now closed, and things for the present being comparatively at a standstill, we have leisure to look back and consider the results of the Chamber's legislative action since its convocation on the 22nd of March, 1867. The *Nazione* will answer for us It describes the period which has since elapsed as a "*poco glorioso periodo parlamentare*,"—a parliamentary period of little glory. The Chamber has held 449 public sittings during this time, and voted 181 projects of law, as they are called What has been the fruit of so much labour? The *Nazione* answers, *demolition*. This ministerial journal bitterly laments that, in the latter period of the session in particular, the Chamber has appeared exclusively intent upon this destructive object, manifesting little or no solicitude as to the urgent necessity which exists for making some provision for administrative improvements, or the restoration of the finances. To demolish is in fact the proper work of the Revolution. With a revolutionary Chamber what else could be expected? Accordingly, in two years of existence the Chamber has succeeded in demolishing the property of the Church, which it has seized, and the wealth of the people, whose purses have been drained by new taxes imposed and old ones augmented. It has demolished five successive Cabinets, for the fifth, the present Ministry, can scarcely keep on his legs and may ere long tumble to pieces. It has carried the work of demolition into the State revenue by the *Regia cointerressata*; it has demolished public treaties and engagements by setting at nought the Franco-Italian Convention of the 15th of September, and sanctioning the invasion and occupation of part of the Pontifical territory; and, after all these and many other destructive acts, it has demolished itself, by voting a parliamentary inquest to decide whether it had harboured in its bosom thieves or calumniators. After this it could do no more, and awaits its further destiny from the Government. It has reduced itself to the state of a corpse. What will the government do, which remains sitting brooding over the mass of ruins it has left behind? Will it try to bring the present Chamber to life again, or bury it and set to work to fabricate a new one? This is a problem too difficult for the *Nazione* to solve, as it is doubtless one which considerably embarrasses the Ministry itself. The *Perseveranza* holds the same disparaging language regarding the late session. If the question should be asked, it says, as to what the Chamber has done since the 14th of November last, and what individuals have distinguished themselves, it has but two short answers to give: Not a man of note has arisen, and not a thing has been done. We might well wish it were so, and that nothing had been done, since nothing to any good purpose, at least, has been effected. From this expressed opinions of two Ministerial journals we may gather what the animus of the Cabinet is towards the quasi-defunct Chamber and that it is likely to give in its final quietus by dissolving it But will the new Chamber which the so-called general election will produce be one whit better than the old one?

Victor Emanuel has arrived in Florence His return has been hastened by the necessity of terminating the operations on the ecclesiastical property. The enterprise undertaken by the Italian firms of Servadio and the Credito Generale, by the Anglo Austrian Bank, by the house of Spinger of Vienna, by Sulbach Brothers, Siebe and Goldschmidt of Frankfort, Fould and Co, Paris, and Trivu'zi Hollender and Co., Paris These firms have accepted transaction of 180,000 000 on 300,000,000, reserving the right to take up the rest if it suits them to do so. The health of the Empress Charlotte has greatly improved. She was met out walking with the officer who attends on her in the Forest of Soignies last week, and appeared calm and in good spirits The writing of her memoirs, which her physicians greatly encouraged, appears to have been attended with the best results The architect Polotti was buried yesterday at Sta. Maria in Aquiro; Mgr. Villanova-Castellacci, ex-Vicegerent of Rome, celebrated the Requiem Mass and gave absolution. Signor Vespignani has been appointed his successor as architect of San Paolo fuori le mura. All the younger officers on half-pay in Italy are to be recalled shortly to activity, and a number of the old Sardinian veterans invalided. An apartment of fourteen splendid rooms is being prepared in the Royal Palace at Florence for the son of Victor Emanuel, Count Mirafiore.

ROME.—THE COUNCIL, September 2—The works in St. Peter's have now nearly reached their completion, and the constructions are guarded day and night by a very strong body of police, from which circumstance it is surmised that the revolutionary party have some intentions on them of a mischievous nature It is however, quite necessary to keep a very strict watch against the possibility of an accident by fire, as the walls of woodwork and the scaffoldings would cause a fearful expenditure, if destroyed, not to speak of the danger they would entail on the fabric itself. The Congregations are all in full activity, and most of the ecclesiastics engaged in them have foregone their usual vacations in order to devote themselves more entirely to the great work. The Pope daily receives the members of the commissions, and seems only occupied by the matters to be laid before them. The same may be said of the Cardinals presiding over the Congregations, who have all given up their autumn holidays and remain in Rome, where, however, the great heat is now fairly over. Cardinal Reisach is still in town and presided over the distribution of prizes at Sta. Maria della Pace on Saturday, having, happily, recovered from his illness;

THE POPE.—His Holiness visited the schools of St. Joseph Calasanctius, at the church of San Pantaleo, yesterday, being the feast of the Holy Founder of the Scuole Pie. Mgr. Gallo said High Mass, and a great number of Cardinals and prelates also celebrated the Holy Sacrifice at an early hour. The Pope arrived at Vespers, and received the community in the sacristy, as well as a great number of pious persons who had flocked thither to receive his Benediction. A word spoken by the Pope to Colonel d'Argy, on the feast of St Louis, merits notice. After inquiring after the Emperor's health, the Pope said in a marked tone, 'I consider *France* as my best friend.' His Holiness has also this week visited the lodgings preparing for the bishops in the Monastery of Tor de' Specchi, and at the Palazzo Cartoni at St. Giorgio in Velabro, where twenty bishops will be lodged, and where the ancient church of the Patron of England is being put in order for their use, and furnished with altar furniture, the old decorations having gone completely to decay. The part of Tor de' Specchi preparing for the bishops is of course separate from the venerable enclosure of the Oblates of St. Frances.

A letter from Rome, in the Paris *Union*, has the following: 'Everything is in course of joyous and active preparation for the meeting of the council, and each day bears witness to the rapidity which the works are being carried on in St Peter's. The city, on its side, is taking measures for receiving its illustrious guests in a worthy manner. On all sides houses are being repaired, whitewashed, and adorned; in the churches the marbles and gilding are being re-polished and refreshed.

PRUSSIA.

Koenigsberg, Sept. 13—During to-day's festivities in honor of the visit of the King, a deplorable accident occurred. Owing to the crush of spectators, the railings of a bridge gave way. Up to 10 o'clock to-night 24 dead bodies, belonging to persons of various ranks in society, have been discovered.

TWENTY EXCURSIONISTS DROWNED. — A terrible catastrophe took place at Ulm, in Wurtemburg, a few days back. The members of a Catholic association were making an excursion on the Danube in three large boats lashed together, as is sometimes done on that river, when the vessels being suddenly caught in the current were dashed against the piles of a mill and upset. Out of about 50 persons on board more than 20 were drowned.

On Sunday, the 12th ult., the new Church of the Holy Name of Mary, at Croton, Westchester County N.Y, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God by the Very Rev Dr. Starrs, V.G.

The Society of St. Francis were out one evening last week with torch lights and transparencies to welcome some Rev. Fathers who reached Utica, N. Y., from the Old World. One of the Priests was Father Fetalis, the Commissary of the Order of St Francis in this country. He left Utica, N. Y., last spring and now returns, accompanied by seven Priests who are to locate in this country. By direction of St. Francis Society a salute was fired in West Utica about half past seven o'clock last evening. The cannonading called out a large company of the German residents of that section. The St. Francis Society assembled at their headquarters, and marched to the residence of the Priests. After some music Father Fetalis appeared and delivered a short address expressing his thanks and the acknowledgments of his associates for the compliment they had received. The band then played again and the friends of the clergy dispersed

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THE MOST GENIAL OF TONICS.—The reputation acquired by Bristol's Sarsaparilla, in all parts of the world, as a specific for external diseases, is a just tribute to its matchless efficacy as a blood depurative. But it has other merits, which should also be kept in view. It is the finest tonic that the vegetable kingdom has yet yielded for the benefit of the weak and feeble. Convalescents will find it an admirable invigorant and restorative. In fever and ague bilious fever, and cases of nervous debility, it sustains the strength of the patient while it acts specifically on the seat of the disease. In short, it is a cordial as well as a disinfectant, and enriches the blood as well as purifies it.

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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.

A MYRIAD OF BLESSINGS.—Do not suppose that the value of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water consists *solely* in its superiority over all other perfumes—*as a perfume*. There is a cosmetic virtue in its floral element which smooths and softens the skin; an antiseptic virtue which renders it admirable when diluted with water for the teeth; a counter-irritant, virtue which allays the itching and burning of stings and bites and solaces the irritation of sunburn, and a simulating principle which immediatly relieves faintness. As a refreshing and disinfection fumigant for the sick room it is especally desirable, and as a delicate toilet perfume it has no equal in either hemisphere. As there are counterfeits always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York

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☞ 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.

THE TONGUE AS A WITNESS. — The telegraphs to the eye the condition of the stomach. Its discoloration indicates a necessity for medicine. Do not disregard the intimation. A timely aperient may prevent a fever, and the best and most agreeable purgative that can be administered is a dose of Bristol's Sugar coated Pills They restore the natural action of the bowels without depleting the system In fact they act as an invigorant both on the stomach and the alimentary canal and promote a perfect and regular secretion and outflow of the bile. To be without them is a mistake, for they are as necessary in a household as the staples of life.

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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.

Chemistry is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, and food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Parts from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasms are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Chills and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts.—Gazette, Independence, Mo.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, 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, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, 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,
COMMISSION 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 Pastilles*, so agreeable and so efficacious should be used in every family; they are positively a certain cure.

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. C Gay, P.P, North Wakefield, County of Ottawa, P.Q.

N. Wakefield, 2nd August, 1869. 5-53

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.

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, 10½ MONTHS.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH.
Board and Tuition in the English and French languages,	$6 00
Music	2.00
Drawing and Painting	1 50
Bed and Bedding	50
Washing	1.00

Bed 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, Aug. 15th 1869.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIST. OF MONTREAL. } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 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

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich.

2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT, wife of Hyacinthe Busseau,

An Insolvent.

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

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869.

ROSE BOUGRETTE DUFORT,
per LEBLANC & CASSIDY,
Her Attorneys *ad litem.*

2m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

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. DELORIMIER,
His Attorneys *ad litem.*

Montreal, 30th August, 1869. 2m3

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } In the SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH DUHAMEL,

An Insolvent.

The undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a consent by his creditors to his discharge, and on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of October next, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 17th September 1869.

JOSEPH DUHAMEL,
By ALPHONSE JACQUES,
His Attorney *ad litem.*

1m5

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, *Dist. of Montreal.* } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,

An Insolvent.

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

ADOLPHE COUVRETTE,
per MOUSSEAU & DAVID,
His Attorneys *ad litem.*

Montreal, 8th Sept. 1869. 2m5.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Dist. of Montreal. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of ALEXANDRE GAUTHIER, of the Parish of St. Edward, in the District of Iberville, 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. DELORIMIER,
His Attorneys *ad litem.*

Montreal, 28th August, 1869. 2m3

JUST PUBLISHED
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Containing the most remarkable events of the
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.
Prepared for the use of the
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BY REV. RICHARD GILMOUR.

Approved by the Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

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APPROBATION.

The 'Illustrated History of the Bible,' Old and New Testaments, compiled by a priest of the diocese of Basel, translated into French by Rev. Dr. Bourquard, of Paris approved by many Bishops in Europe, and reproduced in many languages, is presented, with our approbation to the reverend clergy, school teachers, parents, and youths of this diocese, by all of whom we desire it to be extensively used and circulated. Never was the thorough and intelligent teaching of the Cathechism more needed than at the present day, and the Catechism of Christian Doctrine can neither be well taught, nor properly understood without the Catechism of the Bible.

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

J. B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, August 5, 1869.

—

MESSRS. BENZIGER BROTHERS.—I find your Bible History exceedingly well adapted to the object for which it is designed, a school book. The style is so purely English, that it has not even the semblance of a translation. It is evident that the translator aimed to use Saxon words, where it was possible. While his language is elegant, it is at the same time fitted to the comprehension of children. The moral reflections, the allusions to the mysteries of the New Testament, combined with the well executed illustrations of the work, render the book a valuable acquisition, both for teachers and for school-children. We will adopt it in our school.

Rev. W. H. HILL S. J.,
President of St. Xavier College.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10, 1869. 4in5