

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

There certainly can be no worse symptom of political demoralization than the alliance of the Red Republicans and Socialists with the Bonapartists. It is a return to the worst days of the Presidency of Prince Louis Napoleon, and it is only to that unnatural combination we can look for an explanation of the cries of "Vive l'Empereur" in those very streets of Paris which only a few months since resounded with shouts of "Dechancee."

It is no wonder if the impression produced by the reported progress of the Bonapartists and the dread of Bonapartist attempts has at last stimulated the other parties into something resembling exertion. It is clear that France must either disavow the Revolution or accept Caesarism as its ultimate result. Many of the members of the Right and Right Centre in the Assembly, to the number, it is said, of 350 to 400, have been won over to a Monarchical programme which is reported to have the sanction both of the Comte de Chambord and of the Comte de Paris. On the other hand, the Moderate Liberals of the Left Centre are said to be meditating such modifications in the present Government as to strengthen the Republican principle which it is supposed to represent. But on the one hand it is not easy to have much faith in that fusion between the two branches of the Bourbon dynasty, which has been so often, and always prematurely, announced; and, on the other, there is no possible vitality in France for a Republic, least of all for a Republic which has been for so many months proclaimed and disavowed in the same breath.

THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS.—According to an official statement presented to the Committee of the National Assembly, to which the proposition of M. de Pressensac for an amnesty had been referred, it appears that the cases of 24,946 prisoners have been disposed of. No less than 20,704 were discharged without trial, and in the remaining 4,242 cases the sentences were as follows:—Thirty-six prisoners were condemned to death, 86 to hard labor for life, 341 to confinement within a fortress, 1,002 to simple transportation, 470 to detention, 21 to solitary confinement, 184 to imprisonment for periods of three months or less, 584 to imprisonment for periods ranging from three months to 12 months, 425 for periods exceeding one year, 80 to banishment, 1 to the public works, and 1,012 acquittals. Of the total number of prisoners tried, 25 per cent. had been previously convicted, and between 3 and 4 per cent. were foreigners. There were 11 escapes from the prisons and hospitals, and 213 deaths in the prisons at Versailles.

Langrange, Herpin Lacroix, and Verdagner, the three men condemned to death for the assassination of Gens. Lesome and Clement Thomas, were executed on the morning of the 22nd ult., at 8 a.m. They all appear to have behaved with firmness, and before leaving the prison at Versailles wrote some letters, said good-by to various relatives, received the last consolations of religion, and then smoked philosophically until it was time to start for the fatal plain. On descending from the wagon, Langrange was the first to take up his position, and for some time he refused to allow the doctor to bandage his eyes. He said: "It is not bravado, Doctor; you can feel my pulse." Verdagner knelt down, but Herpin Lacroix imitated Ferré and stood leaning carelessly against his post, smoking a cigar. The execution was calmly performed—at least Verdagner was the only one of the three culprits killed outright, and it was only after a good deal of hesitation that a couple of sergeants stepped to the front and dispatched the other two struggling wretches.

M. MICHAUD.—A Dr. Constantin James, described as "one of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Paris," states in the Paris Journal in consequence of an appeal from the Abbe Michaud, his opinion of that ecclesiastic's mental condition. During one of the interviews which this physician had with M. Michaud as catechist of his children, the Abbe began to talk of the doctrine which he disputes, and got into such a state of excitement "as to alarm the practised eye of a medical man." He then related his supposed conversation with Mgr. Darboy, when Dr. James interrupted him and pointed out the gravity of a man who was no longer alive to defend himself. I added," says Dr. James, "that having been personally acquainted with Mgr. Darboy, it was impossible for me to believe that there was not some confusion in the Abbe's memory of the circumstances." He replied, after a moment's silence: "You are the only person to whom I have mentioned it."

whom I have mentioned it." "That," said the physician, "is on etoo many." On reading M. Michaud's published letter, Dr. James attributed it to "the paroxysm of a fixed idea, which bordered on monomania." It was on these grounds that he wrote to the Paris Journal to point out that M. Michaud ought to be treated with indulgence on account of his mental state. M. Michaud's precise position turns out to have been that of ninth vicar at the Madeleine.—Tablet.

Viscount de Tocqueville has addressed a letter to the apostate priest, Pere Michaud, who has apparently been in intimate connection with M. de Tocqueville's grandchildren. The letter vigorously chastises the self-conceit of a young priest, who thinks himself able to found a church in opposition to Catholicity; and, after referring to the acknowledged talents and virtues of the French Episcopacy, and on the great bulk of the clergy, and paying a well-deserved tribute to the virtue, dignity and imposing character of the Pope, M. de Tocqueville expressly avows his conviction that M. Michaud's assertions relative to the late Mgr. Darboy, are not worthy of belief.

VERSAILLES, March 13.—In the Assembly to-day, Minister Dufaure made a powerful speech in support of the bill for penalties against the International Society, which he declared was a standing menace to European Society.

Jules Favre opposed the bill. At the close of the debate, the first clause, making it a criminal offence to belong to the Society, was adopted by a vote of 501 to 104.

SPAIN.

PARIS, March 13.—According to advices received here from Spain, a crisis is at hand. Amadeus is concentrating his army around Madrid, disarming the National Guard and preparing to defend his throne.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Reinhard, cure of the Catholic parish of Zurich, has been suspended by the Government of that canton, and been dragged before the tribunals, because he had refused the nuptial blessing in a case in which one of the contracting parties was already married.

ITALY.

FRENCH.—King Victor Emmanuel will review the Italian troops some time during the present month, the review to take place in presence of the King and Queen of Denmark and General Moltke.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved of the bill for the re-organizing of the army.

The Italian Government asks Parliament for an appropriation of 700,000 lire to meet the expense of the Italian Department in the Vienna exposition.

The Opinions states that the Italian Government intends to take proceedings against such of the newly appointed Bishops as do not apply for the exequatur.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies by an unanimous vote, has adopted a resolution of regret for the death of Mazzini, and the President pronounced an eulogy on the illustrious deceased.

ROME.—The Holy Father is well. Every day he is receiving some testimony of affection and loyalty. On Sunday last, he delivered a most eloquent address in reply to a deputation of 1,000 persons, who had come to the Vatican to represent the parishioners of the Roman parish of San Agostino. On the same day he made a long allocution to the deputation which had come to him from the German societies of Catholic working-men (Gesellen-Verein). There are 900 of these societies spread over Austria, Hungary, and Holland, as well as over Germany proper. Many persons of distinction of various nations—amongst others the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton, (Princess of Baden), the Countess von Arnim, the Prince of Oldenburg, and Prince Vasa of the ex-Royal family of Sweden, have had audiences of His Holiness. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is said to be expected in Rome.

THE CARNIVAL.—The celebration of the annual Saturnalia, by which Italian custom ushers in the fast of Lent, has proved this year a very miserable affair indeed. The usual attempts at merriment in the Corso were kept up by the lowest of the mob; all the best people, and especially the friends and inmates of the Vatican, keeping scrupulously within doors. There were some infamous pieces played in the theatres—pieces which it is needless further to particularize than by the remark that they would not be permitted in the theatres of any other country in Europe. One feels unable to conceive how religion and common decency could be more scandalously outraged than they are at present by the press and stage of Rome.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.—Wednesday and Thursday's papers contain despatches from Rome, stating that the Pope had determined to re-convoke the Ecumenical Council out of Rome, and that his Holiness had asked England and Austria whether they would oppose any obstacle to its meeting either in Malta or in the Tyrol. The telegrams even speak of the Ecumenical re-convoicing the Fathers as already drawn up. Intelligence of this kind, received through this channel, must always be received with great reserve, and we have as yet received no information calculated to induce us to give credence to this particular statement.—Tablet.

Amongst the innumerable crimes that have been committed the following is thoroughly characteristic of the present state of things in Rome. The other day a poor monk, who acted as sacristan at the Church of San Nicola dei Cesarini, was lighting the lamp before the Blessed Sacrament, when a *lazzarri* rushed in and stabbed him with a knife. The monk did not know the *lazzarri*; the assassin was merely keeping his hand in. One hears of scarcely anything but priests insulted and school-children beaten for attending Catholic schools.

ROME, March 13.—The Opinions Nationale, hints one of the objects of Prince Frederick Charles's visit here, is to bring about a good understanding between Italy and Germany with reference to common action against clerical parties in both countries.

ROME, March 12.—It is rumoured that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, while in this city recently, asserted his claims to the candidature for the throne of Spain.

ENGLISH PROTESTANTISM AT ROME.—The English Protestant Chapel, has put forth a sad lament to the members of its congregation, begging them to include in the calculation of outlay for their hotel and carriage bills, and other expenses, a fair proportion to be given to the maintenance of their own church, which behaves so handsomely towards them; or, at least, to add something of the very small sums (usually only half-frances) given at the offertory. They are asked if it is equitable, to enjoy such peculiar privileges as the English Chapel here offers them on a scale unknown elsewhere upon the Continent. It would be a sad thing, concludes the note, "after so many years' work, to have to abridge the scale of its efficiency, and impute its falling-off to the indifference of the wealthiest people in the world." The point of this consists in the convincing testimony it affords as to the changed character of English society in Rome. The chaplaincy used to be worth several hundreds a year, and now this note says the offertory is wholly inadequate to maintain the weekly expenses of the services of even a junior chaplain; there is no salary for the chaplain in charge.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck is determined to carry the Schools Supervision Bill through the Upper House in spite of all opposition, whether it proceeds from the Protestant Court-party or from the Catholics, and is said to have threatened the creation of a new batch

of peers in order to secure his victory. The presence of identifying Catholic resistance to State interference with Particularist hostility to unification is vigorously kept up, and the non-recognition of the continuance of the Concordat in Alsace is made a fresh grievance against the Church. The politicians who quote that document appear, however, to forget that, even if it had survived the session, a special clause declares that, in case the successor of the First Consul should ever be a Protestant, the rights therein conferred on him would cease and become void, and a fresh convention would be necessary.

The great bulk of the teaching profession in Germany, Protestants and rationalists as well as Catholics, unanimously condemn the new law on the inspection of primary schools, which degrades the teachers into mere state functionaries.

THE PRUSSIAN ATTACK ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the vigorous resistance of the Catholic, the Polish and the old conservative parties, Prince Bismarck has succeeded in carrying his obnoxious measure to exclude Catholic ecclesiastics from the position of inspectors of schools. As a consequence of the war, now openly declared and avowed by Bismarck, against the traditions and practices of Catholicity, the Polish bishops, who have hitherto given constant support to the Prussian Government, find themselves obliged to withdraw that support. Accepting the constitutionalism, to which Bismarck has been so suddenly converted, they will henceforth use their influence to procure the return of only true Catholics to the chamber; and the next elections will in all probability give to the Catholic party of the centre, whom Bismarck calumniates as traitors to Germany, a considerable addition of strength; the passing of the new education bill is only the beginning of the struggle which seems destined to decide whether Germany is henceforth to be a Christian or an infidel country.

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURES.—The Archbishop of Cologne has pronounced sentence of excommunication against Professors Reusch, Hilgers, and Langou, of the faculty of theology, and against professor Knoodt of the faculty of philosophy, on account of their failing to submit to the decrees of the Vatican Council. On the day following the "Old Catholic" sacrifice at the church of St. Pantaleone, Mgr. Melchers further published a notice in all the churches of his diocese that all who had attended that celebration were ipso facto excommunicated.

The German correspondent of the Echo has a little story which, for its singular suggestiveness, deserves to be given in its entirety. He says:—

"The papers are full of a ridiculous story concerning a Berlin banker, and I can add some details not yet published. Mr. Bleichroeder, who was often cited by Colonel Stoffel in his military reports to the French Government before 1870, and who was occupied at Versailles in the discussion about the war-indemnity, is one of the richest and most opulent financiers at Berlin. His house is splendidly furnished with Gobelin's tapestry and valuable pictures. Our aristocracy, one of the proudest of Europe, not receding from his Jewish extraction, crowded at his evening parties, and fairly accepted his dinners. This social success excited the Amphitryon. He expects soon to be nobilitated by the Emperor. The other day, when discussing with an officer, very familiar in his house, the list of guests to be invited to a *soiree*, he hesitated to allow an invitation to a fellow-officer on account of his birth, which, as he said, was not noble enough. "We must avoid, I think," said Mr. Bleichroeder, "the Commorans!" The officer, disguised by this foolish overbearance, told the fact to his commanding-chief, who immediately forbade the other officers of the same regiment to appear in the house of the too proud banker. The papers had wind of the incident, and all Berlin laughed at this *bourgeois-gentilhomme* of the newest fashion, who anticipated too eagerly his future nobility.

The Radical organs are making merry over the "victory" gained by Prince Bismarck over his two mightiest foes—Catholicity and Distressed Nationalities. Forgetful of the fact that the Church is only standing by grand principles which have never been compromised to tide over political emergencies, and which, through characteristic absence of worldly-wise discretion, have clashed against exorbitant secular pretensions and with ultimate success, even in instances where the secular arm was muscular as is that of New Germany; these organs tell us "the Church of Rome is playing a losing game in Germany, and playing it badly;" and that "the mistake made in the instructions issued from Roman headquarters to the German priests was fatal." "Playing badly," probably, because with outspoken candour, total absence of the usual characteristics of diplomacy, and without trucking; and "fatally" because the Church is not victorious in the first onset. German nationalism is compared to the iron pot in the fable; but we must get a little further down the stream of time to judge as to which is the iron pot, and which the clay pipkin. Even should the present German policy endure long enough to cause the Polish language to be forgotten in Posen—a very remote contingency—it will still be confronted by the "pretensions of the Church of Rome," unabated by one jot.

MOZART'S OXEN WALTZ.—The following little incident in the life of the great composer is a romance in itself. Think of Mozart versus the butcher, music versus meat, and the happy result. Had all such difficulties as pleasant a termination, there would be more harmony in the world.

The sensitive nature of Mozart, the sweetest of all musical composers, is well known. The slightest discord produced in him severe irritation, and when engaged in musical composition his feelings grow so intense that he is almost lost consciousness of all going on around him. One day he was engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful airs in an opera he was composing, when the butcher called for his pay, which had been long due. In vain his wife endeavoured to attract the attention of the wrapt artist, who scribbled away utterly unconscious of her presence. She ran down stairs, with tears in her eyes, telling the butcher that her husband could not be spoken to, and that he must come another time. But the man of blood was not easily to be daunted; he must have his bill settled, and speak with Mozart himself, or he would not send him another ounce of meat. He ascended the stairs. Mozart, distantly conscious that something had passed in his presence, had continued pouring the effusions of his fantasia on paper when the heavy footsteps resounded in the hall. His stick was at hand. Without turning his eyes from the sheet, he held his stick against the door to keep out the intruder.

But the steps were approaching. Mozart, more anxious, hurried as fast as he could, when a rap at the door demanded permission to enter. The beautiful effusion was in danger of being lost. The afflicted composer cast a fugitive glance at his stick, it was too short. With anxiety bordering on frenzy, he looked around his room, and a pole standing behind the curtain caught his eye; this he seized, holding it with all his might against the door, writing like fury all the while. The knob was turned, but the pole withstood the first effort. A pause succeeded. Words were heard on the staircase, and the intruder renewed his efforts the second time. But the strength of the composer seemed to increase with his anxiety. Large drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Stemming the pole against his left breast with the force of despair, he still kept out the visitor. He succeeded but for a moment, yet it was a precious moment; the delightful air was poured upon the paper: it was saved! "Mr. Mozart," said the butcher.

"Halt! halt!" said the composer, seizing the manuscript and hurrying towards the pianoforte.—Down he sat, and the most delightful air that was ever heard responded from the instrument. The eyes of his wife, and even of the butcher, began to moisten. Mozart finished the tune, rose again, and, running to the writing-desk, he filled out what was wanted.

"Well, Mr. Mozart," said the butcher, when the artist had finished, "you know that I am to marry."

"No, I do not," said Mozart, who had somewhat recovered from his musical trance.

"Well, then, you know it now, and you also know that you owe me money for a meat."

"I do," said Mozart with a sigh.

"Never mind," said the man, under whose blood-stained coat beat a feeling heart; "you make me a fine waltz for my marriage ball, and I will cancel the debt, and let you have meat for a year to come."

"It's a bargain!" said the lively and gifted Mozart; and down he sat, and a waltz was elicited from the instrument—such a waltz as the butcher had never before heard.

"Must for a year, did I say?" exclaimed the enraptured butcher. "No; one hundred ducats you shall have for this waltz, but I want it with trumpets and horns and fiddles—you know best—and soon too!"

"You shall have it so," said Mozart, who could scarcely trust his ears, "and in one hour you may send for it."

The liberal-minded butcher retired. In an hour the waltz was set in full orchestra music. The butcher returned, was delighted with the music, and paid Mozart his one hundred ducats—a sum more splendid than he had ever received from the Emperor for the greatest of his operas.

It is to this incident that the lovers of harmony are indebted for one of the most charming trifles, the celebrated "Oxen Waltz"—a piece of music still unrivalled.

THE EFFECT OF FROSTED GRASSES OF MILCH COWS.—Some of our best dairy men in this section have proved that if cows are allowed to stay all night in the field during the fall months, and eat pastures where there have been heavy frosts the preceding night, it decreases very materially the quantity of milk. It is highly probable that neglect of proper treatment, after the finish of pasture is over, in early fall, often causes cows to go dry sooner than they otherwise would—making them unprofitable all winter. Milch cows at this season, when grass diminishes both in quantity and quality, require additional feed, some hay or corn fodder, refuse eblage or root tops, in connection with a few quarts of bran daily. This should be given them under shedding of well protected barnyards, or in the stable. Letting them be turned out for a few hours in the middle of the day, only after the frost has disappeared. We know one farmer who has a certain number of quarts of milk to supply daily, who finds his cows to diminish in their yield whenever they are turned out on frosted grass. A cow well summered and cared for during the whole fall, is well prepared for winter, and gets through it with comparative ease. If well supplied with roots, there will not be a great diminution in her yield of milk; and it has always seemed to us it would be better for farmers who have a fixed amount of milk or butter to supply every week, to take proper care of a good cow, and feed her well, instead of selling her to the butcher when her supply diminishes (often for causes which may be removed), and buying a fresh cow. There is no doubt much of our good stock goes annually to the butcher, from the mistaken notion that the required supply cannot be made up, except by the purchase of a fresh cow.—American Paper.

WOULDN'T TAKE TWENTY DOLLARS.—Some waggish students of Yale College a few years since, were regaling themselves one evening at the "Tontine," when an old farmer from the country entered the room (taking it for the bar-room) and inquired if he could obtain lodging there. The young chaps immediately answered in the affirmative, inviting him to have a glass of punch. The old man, who was a shrewd Yankee, saw at once that he was to be made the butt of their jests, but quietly taking off his hat and telling a worthless little dog he had with him to lie down under the chair, he took a glass of the proffered beverage. The students anxiously inquired after the old man's wife and children, and the farmer, with affected simplicity, gave them the whole pedigree, with numerous anecdotes about his farm, stock, &c.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked one of the wags.

"Yes, the lord be praised, and so did my father before me."

"Well I suppose you would not tell a lie," replied the student.

"No, not for the world," added the farmer.

"Now, what will you take for that dog?" pointing to the farmer's cur, who was not worth his weight in Jersey mud.

"I would not take twenty dollars for that dog."

"Twenty dollars? why he is not worth twenty cents."

"Well, I assure you, I would not take twenty dollars for him."

"Come, my friend," said the student, who with his companions were bent on having some fun with the old man. "Now, you will not tell a lie for the world, let me see if you will not do it for twenty dollars. I will give you twenty for the dog."

"I will not take it," replied the farmer.

"You will not? Here, let us see if this will tempt you to tell a lie," added the student, producing a small bag of half dollars, from which he counted a small pile on the table, where the farmer sat with his hat in his hand apparently unconcerned.

"There," added the student, "there are twenty dollars all in silver. I will give you that for your dog."

The old farmer quietly raised his hat to the edge of the table, and then as quick as thought scraped all the money into it except one half dollar, at the same time exclaiming, "I will not take your twenty dollars, nineteen dollars and fifty cents is as much as a dog is worth—he is your property."

A tremendous laugh from his fellow students showed that the would-be wag was completely "done," and he need not look for help from that quarter; so he good-naturedly acknowledged that he was beat, insisted on the old farmer taking another glass, and they parted in great glee—the student retaining the dog, which he keeps to this day, as a lesson to him never to attempt to play tricks on men older than himself.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.

NEWASH, ONTARIO, D. C. March 30, 1870.—Mr. FELLOWS.—Sir: Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I obtained a bottle; strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second dose.

You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers. JONAS FOTHERINGILL, 37.

Some Chest and weak lungs healed and strengthened by Johnson's Anodyne Lincture. 29.

WANTED. FOR the Dissident School of the Municipality of Hemmingford, A FEMALE TEACHER, holding diploma. Address, JOHN RYAN, Sec. Treas., HEMMINGFORD, ONT.

WANTED. A MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER, for R.C. Separate School, Sec. No. 2, Hallett, holding a Second or Third Class Certificate. A liberal salary will be given. Address, REV. FATHER BOUBAT, GODBUSH, ONT.

WANTED. Immediately for the Male Separate School of Eellsville, A FIRST CLASS R. C. MALE TEACHER, must be of good moral character, and be well recommended by his Priest. Salary \$400 per annum. Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sec. R. C. S. S. Trustees, Belleville Ont., Dec. 18th 1871.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for Act to incorporate the "Canada Guaranty and Investment Association." Montreal 23rd February, 1872.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (at Blouery), will be punctually attended to, Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

PETER McCABE, MILLER, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO. MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER in flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Grain, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and feed of all kinds. Orders from the Trade solicited and promptly attended to, which can be forwarded in bags, Barrels or Bulk by the car load. Bakers and flour dealers that require an extra good strong flour that can be warranted to give satisfaction, will find it to their advantage to send me their orders. Price list on application. PETER McCABE, Ontario Mills, Port Hope, Ont.

ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, TORONTO, ONT. UNDER THE SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP LYNCH, AND THE DIRECTION OF THE REV. FATHERS OF ST. BASIL'S. STUDENTS can receive in one Establishment either a Classical or an English and Commercial Education. The first course embraces the branches usually required by young men who prepare themselves for the learned professions. The second course comprises, in like manner, the various branches which form a good English and Commercial Education, viz. English Grammar and Composition, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Logic, and the French and German Languages.

TERMS. Full Boarders..... per month, \$12.50 Half Boarders..... do 7.50 Day Pupils..... do 2.50 Washing and Mending..... do 1.25 Complete Bedding..... do 0.09 Stationery..... do 0.30 Music..... do 2.00 Painting and Drawing..... do 1.25 Use of the Library..... do 0.25 N.B.—All fees are to be paid strictly in advance in three terms, at the beginning of September, 10th of December, and 20th of March. Defaulters after one week from the first of a term will not be allowed to attend the College. Address, REV. C. VINCENT, President of the College. Toronto, March 1, 1872.

NEW AND IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS. THE LIFE, PROPHECIES and REVELATIONS of the VENERABLE MARY ANNE TAIGI. Her recently supposed connection with the Prophecy of the 3 days darkness will make the Life of this Venerable Woman a most entertaining book at this time. VERONICA—or Devotions to the Holy Face of our Lord, with Prayers and Indulgences. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL PRAYER and HYMN BOOK, with 36 beautiful illustrations of the Mass, the most perfect book for Children yet published. CATHOLIC WORKS and articles of every description at lowest rates.—Address, EUGENE CUMMISKEY, Publisher, 1037 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. Or D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869, AND AMENDMENTS THEREON. In the matter of JOSEPH NAPOLEON DUHAMEL. Grocer, of the City of Montreal. An Insolvent. THE Insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at his place of business, 55 Visitation, Cor. Laguerre St., in Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of March, instant, at ten o'clock, a.m., to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee. JOHN WHITE, Interim Assignee. Montreal, 4th March, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal } No. 985. In Re. JAMES MCCARTHY, Insolvent. ON the twenty-seventh day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. JAMES MCCARTHY, By his attorney at law, J. J. CURRAN. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Province of Quebec, } Dist. of Montreal. In the matter of ADOLPHE DESEVE, An Insolvent. ON the twenty-fifth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. DOUTRE DOUTRE & DOUTRE, Attorneys ad litem of the Insolvent. MONTREAL, 15th February, 1872.